

COUNTRY LIFE, JANUARY 1st, 1927.
ST. PETER'S, ROME.—II. By Geoffrey Scott. (Illustrated by specially taken photographs.)
THE SQUARES OF LONDON. Their Origin and Future. (Illustrated).

COUNTRY LIFE

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20, TAVISTOCK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

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THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
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VOL. LXI. No. 1563. [REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER] SATURDAY, JANUARY, 1st, 1927.

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sum of money has been expended
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and the alterations are in harmony
with the period in which it was
built.



The accommodation comprises
Porch entrance, Outer hall,
Great hall with minstrel gallery,
Dining hall, Drawing room,
Library, Oak parlour,
Billiard room,
Sanctuary (formerly the chapel)
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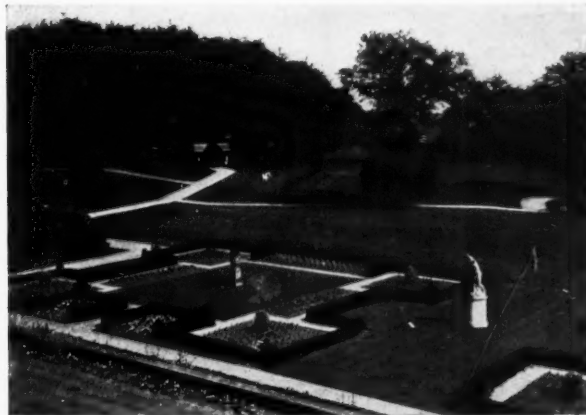
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GLASSHOUSES, MODEL LAUNDRY AND POWER HOUSE.

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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and xiv.)

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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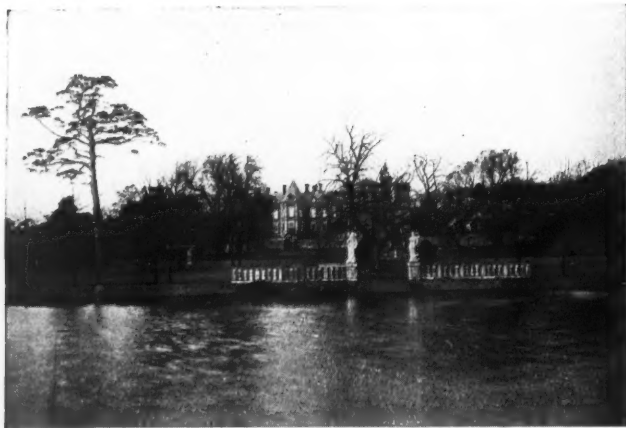
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1,700 ACRES.

with the above imposing Mansion, standing 450ft. above sea level in the centre of a
FINELY TIMBERED DEER PARK,
in which are a chain of ornamental lakes.

There is ample accommodation, whilst every modern improvement is installed, including
Electric light. Central heating. Seven bathrooms.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.
NUMEROUS FARMS, COTTAGES AND SMALL HOLDINGS.
A sporting Estate of exceptional character.

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EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT 30 MILES FROM TOWN.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

on which large sums have recently been expended in installing
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Four reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

GOOD STABLING. GARAGE. THREE COTTAGES.

Beautifully timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 44 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,868.)



HERTFORDSHIRE

450FT. UP. GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH AND WEST ASPECTS.

CHARMING JACOBAN HOUSE

standing in small but well-timbered parklands.

Four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING. LIGHTING. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Stabling, garage, farmery, and two cottages; in all nearly

40 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,882.)



SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Midst beautifully timbered country south of Dorking.

LOVELY OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE

In perfect repair, and containing much old oak and features of the period.

LOUNGE HALL. THREE RECEPTION. THIRTEEN BEDROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. EXCELLENT WATER.

Four cottages, lodge, three sets of farmbuildings, garage, stabling, etc.

225 OR 390 ACRES

OF SOUND LAND, MOSTLY PASTURE, INTERSECTED FOR ABOUT THREE
MILES BY A TROUT STREAM.

FOR SALE AT A MOST REASONABLE FIGURE.

Confidently recommended by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,815.)



SOMERSET AND WILTS BORDERS

In a favourite social and sporting locality, only one-and-a-half hours of Town.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

facing south and west, with good views of the Wiltshire Downs.

Entrance hall, four reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms,
three bathrooms. A feature is the magnificently-carved XVIIIth
century staircase.

The whole recently modernised at considerable expense.

Capital stabling and garage accommodation; two cottages, lodge and farmery.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS,

pasture and woodlands, extending in all to over

50 ACRES

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,562.)



LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

NORFOLK

Near a main line station. TO BE LET for the remainder of a Lease, this charming

MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE

on which many thousands have been expended by the present tenant.

*It stands high on dry soil in a well-timbered park and contains three or four good reception,
twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; electric light, telephone, perfect water supply and drainage.*

EXCELLENT MIXED SHOOTING OVER 2,000 ACRES,

including 100 acres woodland. An average of over 700 pheasants are killed in a season
without rearing. Boating and fishing in river which bounds the Estate.

Plan and views at offices.—Personally inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.
(3412.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: Wimbledon
Phone 80
Hampstead
Phone 2727



FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET.

ON THE G.W.R., 28 MINUTES' RAIL
WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE, AND CONVENIENTLY NEAR THREE GOOD GOLF CLUBS.

Erected from designs by a well-known architect.

THE WELL-BUILT AND ADMIRABLY DESIGNED HOUSE contains eleven bed and dressing, two bath, and four reception rooms, servants' hall, etc., and is replete with electric light, central heating, Company's gas, water, telephone.

GRAVEL SOIL. TWO COTTAGES. GARAGE. STABLING.

SINGULARLY INEXPENSIVE BUT VERY PLEASING GARDENS and useful paddock; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

Strongly recommended from inspection by the Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (B 23,840.)



GRAFTON AND PYCHLEY.

TO BE LET AT LOW RENT.

OPPORTUNITY OCCURS TO RENT, ON LEASE, IN BEST HUNTING COUNTRY OF

NORTHANTS

FEW MILES FROM TWO MAIN LINE SERVICES.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE, of moderate size; eleven bedrooms, and rich grassland as required, set in

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK.

GAS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER.

Stabling for fourteen horses, garage, LODGE AND COTTAGE. Tennis lawn, orchard, ornamental lake.

GOLF WITHIN TWO MILES. 'BUS SERVICE NEAR.

Recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 26,598.)



NEAR YEOVIL

FOR SALE WITH 25 ACRES.

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

suitably surrounded by FINE OLD MATURED GROUNDS WITH MAGNIFICENT TIMBER and many rare trees and shrubs, tennis lawns, bowling green, good kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

THE ACCOMMODATION

comprises billiard room, three reception rooms, gun room, lounge, two bathrooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, good attics, servants' hall, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

TWO COTTAGES. CAPITAL STABLING. GARAGE.

Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W 4420.)



ST. GEORGE'S HILL

ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THIS FAMOUS DISTRICT, WITH SOUTH-WEST ASPECT.

Actually adjoining the celebrated golf links, with private access thereto.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, this highly attractive RESIDENCE, most expensively fitted throughout with oak doors and floors to the principal rooms, enjoying AN ENVIABLE POSITION WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS EXTENDING FOR MANY MILES.

"It would be difficult to improve on the present arrangement of the accommodation or to suggest any additional modern comforts."

Lounge hall, dining room, panelled drawing room, billiard room, spacious loggia and terrace, five principal bedrooms, nurseries, three servants' rooms, two elaborately fitted bathrooms, excellent offices with servants' hall; electric light, Company's water, central heating, telephone, gravel soil; garage for two cars, men's rooms. Grounds of some THREE ACRES, include tennis lawn, rose garden, stone-flagged borders, terraced garden, herbaceous borders and young orchard.

Unhesitatingly recommended in every respect by
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 29,000.)



WOODBIDGE

£3,750

FOR SALE, A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, standing high with south aspect.

It contains ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, hall 19ft. square, three reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.

COMPANY'S GAS, WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

STABLING, GARAGE, AND MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (E 7632.)



CHESHIRE

Exceptionally conveniently placed for railway communications with all the important manufacturing towns in the North and the Midlands.

TO BE SOLD, an exceedingly well-planned

CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE,

occupying a high, pretty and secluded position in charming country, and containing seven bedrooms and bathroom, four reception rooms, etc.

ALL COMPANIES' SUPPLIES.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

Usual garage and outbuildings: matured, well-timbered and attractive pleasure grounds and prolific well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens etc. in all nearly

FOUR ACRES.

Price, etc., from the Owners' Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (N 10,023.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone :
Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).
Telegrams :
"Giddys, Wesdo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON. WINCHESTER.

Telephone :
Winchester 394.



SURREY HILLS

REMARKABLY HEALTHY AND BRACING SITUATION 600FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, WITH PRETTY VIEWS; 40 MINUTES' RAIL.

TO BE SOLD, this excellent modern RESIDENCE, most carefully designed and planned, and containing fine lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; **ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, MAIN WATER, CENTRAL HEATING**; garage, four-roomed cottage; delightful gardens of **FOUR ACRES**, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden and paddock.—Inspected and very confidently recommended by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



TWELVE MILES NORTH OF LONDON

IN DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

TO BE SOLD, this HISTORICAL TUDOR RESIDENCE, carefully restored by well-known architect while retaining all its delightful characteristics; contains oak-panelled hall, four reception rooms, eight bedrooms, **FOUR BATHROOMS** and good offices.

Electric light. Central heating.
Main drainage. Company's water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES,

with tennis and croquet lawns, walled garden, etc.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



SOUTH DEVON

IN A FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; EASY REACH OF THE DART, WITH EXCELLENT YACHTING FACILITIES.

TO BE SOLD, Freehold, RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 470 ACRES, with this early XVIIIth century HOUSE, recently remodelled and in excellent order; contains two halls, fine staircase, panelled reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and good offices; stabling, garage, several cottages; pretty grounds, **TWO GOOD FARMS**, woodland, etc.—Inspected by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.



ON THE COTSWOLDS

COMPACT MANORIAL ESTATE OF 530 ACRES.

Two hours' express rail.

BADMINTON, DUKE OF BEAUFORT AND BERKELEY HUNTS.

THIS HISTORICAL STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE, dating back to the Norman period, and containing much Jacobean oak panelling, etc.

Banqueting hall 40ft. by 16ft.
Drawing room,
Dining room,
Boudoir,

Study,
Three bathrooms,
Thirteen bedrooms,
Complete offices.

Electric light, modern drainage, good water supply; stabling, garages; delightful old-world grounds, home farm and buildings; several cottages, etc.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WITH 30 ACRES.

Vendor's Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH STREET,
OXFORD.

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.
A FEW MILES FROM THE KENNELS.



CAPITAL HUNTING BOX, conveniently situate in the centre of the Hunt, and having the following accommodation: Vestibule, lounge hall, drawing room, morning room, conservatory, dining room, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bath and necessary out-offices; stabling for eleven, groom's quarters, garage and trap house.

PRETTY GROUNDS, enclosed by high brick wall, with tennis court and lawns, vineries and glasshouses; the total area extending to

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

POLO three miles distant, **GOLF** and **BOATING** within easy reach.

FREEHOLD £3,000.

Strongly recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 5132.)

BIRMINGHAM 30 MINUTES.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY PROPERTY, beautifully situated with drive approach from main road. **THE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE**, fitted with all labour-saving conveniences, contains exceptionally fine panelled dining room, pretty drawing room, breakfast room, seven bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c.; excellent out-offices; **LARGE GARAGE**.

First-class agricultural premises.
ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout House and buildings.
Charming grounds, rich paddocks.

ABOUT EIGHT ACRES IN ALL.

£3,900.

Inspected and highly recommended by Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 18, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

PICTURESQUE WEST SOMERSET.

TO BE SOLD, charming XIVth century **MANOR HOUSE**, approached by a carriage drive with fine stone arch entrance.

The accommodation comprises hall with carved oak mantelpiece, dining room with carved oak mantelpiece, drawing room, morning room, billiard room with carved oak mantelpiece, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, usual domestic quarters; electric light, central heating, telephone, Co.'s water, main drainage; garage, stabling, cottage; pleasure grounds, tennis court, walled kitchen garden.

FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD. ONLY £3,750.

POSSESSION.

Recommended from personal knowledge by the Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 140, High Street, Oxford. (O 4509.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.
£2,100, FREEHOLD.



AMIDST PINE WOODS, 30 minutes from London by fast trains, with private river frontage. On a secluded ESTATE (no through traffic) in about

TWO ACRES

OF BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Three sitting rooms, eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

Electric light and power. Main water and drainage.

Large brick-built garage with two rooms over.

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 5664.)

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS,

Telephone 21

ESTABLISHED 1812.
GUDGEON & SONS
WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A BEAUTIFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE IN THE CENTRE OF A NOTED SPORTING DISTRICT.

HAMPSHIRE

TO BE SOLD,

A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY,
conveniently situate from a station
and within motoring distance of
good town.

LARGE OAK-PANELLED HALL,
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS.



WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE
with modern requirements, including

CENTRAL HEATING, LIGHTING, TELE-
PHONE, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

Stabling, garage, two cottages and meadowland.
Total area about

29 ACRES.

Particulars available of GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester, in association with Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 32, High Street, Watford.

'Phone
Grosvenor 3326.
Established 1886.

'Phone :
Watford
687 and 688.



HERTS (Borders, close to old market town).—For SALE, this extremely comfortable HOUSE, in matured gardens and grounds of six acres; three reception, fine billiard room, nine bed, two baths, usual offices; electric light, central heating; stabling, garage; tennis lawn, excellent kitchen garden and paddock; additional land can be had; golf three minutes; good hunting. Price only £4,500; open to offer. — Recommended by the Agents, as above.

£2,850. — Old-fashioned FARMHOUSE on Chiltern Hills; five bed, bath, three sitting rooms; electric light; nearly three acres.

£130 PER ANNUM. Unfurnished.—Delightful old-world HOUSE with beautiful gardens, three acres; five bed, bath, two sitting rooms; easy reach of Berkhamsted.

460 ACRES, intersected by trout stream; favourite residential district of Herts; high healthy situation; eight bed, bath, three reception rooms; excellent buildings, or would be SOLD with smaller area. — Inspected and strongly recommended.

SUSSEX.—Gentleman's charming little FARMHOUSE in 60 acres; long carriage drive, old-world gardens; four bed, bath, two reception; central heating, etc.; pigs, poultry, cows, etc., all included in Sale. (8007.)

A WONDERFUL OLD ABBEY, dating from the XIIIth century, absolutely modernised; original Chapter House, dorter and calefactory; central heating, etc. Is placed solely in Messrs. PERKS and LANNING's hands for disposal. Price £20,000; 45 miles from London. (7871.)

BERKS (easy motor run to London).—Delightful old HOUSE, with minstrel's gallery, etc.; fifteen bed, four bath, five reception; extensive park-like grounds; modern conveniences. To be SOLD. (8021.)



Replete with every modern convenience.
A REALLY NICE HOUSE, 750ft. above sea level, only 40 minutes Town. To be SOLD, the above moderate-sized Residence, standing well in its own grounds, approached by carriage drive and lodge entrance, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, four reception, lounge and billiard room; stabling, garage three cars, cottage, etc.; electric light, central heating, Company's water; wonderful views.

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.

164-182, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams :
"Warison Estates, London."

Telephone :
Museum 5000.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS.



TO BE SOLD. Freehold, old Sussex-style RESIDENCE, within easy distance of station; three reception rooms, gunroom, eight bedrooms, bathroom, and usual offices; stabling, garage, cottage; just over nineteen acres of land. PRICE £4,250. (7523.)

MESSRS. WARING & GILLOW, LTD.

have
BONA-FIDE APPLICANTS
for
MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCES,
with
5 to 50 ACRES OF LAND
in the
HOME COUNTIES.

PRICES FROM £3,000 TO £10,000.

Owners desirous of disposing of their property,
please communicate with the Agents, as above.

BETWEEN HARROGATE AND KNARESBOROUGH.



DATING FROM THE XVTH CENTURY, standing in a commanding position in the heart of a hunting country; billiard room, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, three bathrooms and usual offices; all modern conveniences; grounds of thirteen acres; garage, stabling, cottages.
REASONABLE PRICE, FREEHOLD. (7522.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.

Telegrams: "THROSIKO, LONDON."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.

BETWEEN WINDSOR AND DATCHET

FOR SALE.

CHARMING FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
AND COMFORT.

NINETEEN BEDROOMS,
FOUR BATHROOMS,

SEVEN RECEPTION ROOMS AND BILLIARD,
GOOD OFFICES.

PRIVATE CHAPEL. LODGE. COTTAGE. STABLING. GARAGE. DAIRY, ETC.

GARDENS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARKLAND.

In all about

EIGHTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES

GOOD WATER SUPPLY. DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. (Folio 6214.)

HANKINSON & SON

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
'Phone 1307. BOURNEMOUTH.

ONLY A FEW MINUTES FROM THE SEA. EIGHT
MILES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.



AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE, specially built for the present owner, and fitted with much built-in furniture and the best of fittings. Square hall, three reception, workshop, kitchen and offices, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc. (more bedrooms can easily be made); garage; about one-and-a-quarter acres well laid-out garden, fully planted and stocked; Company's gas and water, septic tank drainage. Freehold, £3,500, including fittings and fitted furniture.

Telephone :
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

TO ANTIQUARIANS, AMERICANS AND OTHERS.

A PROPERTY OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL INTEREST
BUCKS

25 minutes' rail by express trains; adjoining first-class golf.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING
SMALLER TUDOR HOUSES IN THE HOME
COUNTIES, occupying a delightful situation, command-
ing charming views, adjoining a large park.

Approached by two drives with lodge. The accom-
modation includes the GREAT HALL WITH GALLERY,
oak-beamed dining room, library, servants' hall, nine
bedrooms, three bathrooms; Co.'s electric light, Co.'s
water, central heating. ANNEXE containing four
rooms, large garage, and other buildings, two other cot-
tages.

Delightful gardens, large lawns, fine trees, kitchen
garden, paddock; the whole extending to

22 ACRES.

Gravel soil and subsoil.

FOR SALE.

Photos and historical résumé of THE SOLE AGENTS,
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

(EASY ACCESS HITCHIN, CAMBRIDGE AND NEWMARKET.)

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, occupying fine position
500ft. up, with extensive views: three reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
AMPLE WATER SUPPLY, MODERN DRAINAGE, INDEPENDENT HOT
WATER.

Stabling and garage.

Cottage.

Farmery.

Beautifully laid-out gardens and topiary work, HARD TENNIS COURT, cut
yew trees, well-stocked kitchen garden, rose garden, REMAINS OF ANCIENT
MOAT, meadowland; in all about

FIFTEEN ACRES.

MORE IF REQUIRED. LOW PRICE. EXCELLENT GOLF AND HUNTING.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

EASY ACCESS GOLF LINKS.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, occupying magnificent
position 400ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, gravel subsoil, commanding grand views.

Long carriage drive through small well-wooded park with lodge at entrance.

FOUR RECEPTION. ELEVEN BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT (NEW ENGINE). CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Excellent water supply and drainage; stabling and garages with rooms over
laundry; finely timbered grounds, lawns, yew hedges, flower beds and borders,
rose garden, tennis lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, orchards, and a paddock.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED (NO PREMIUM).

Personally inspected and strongly recommended.—Sole Agents, CURTIS and
HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

CHILTERN HILLS

800ft. Panoramic views. Gravel soil.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY OF ABOUT
40 ACRES.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, recently the object of heavy expenditure,
occupying wonderful situation amidst beautiful surroundings, less than 30 miles
from London. THREE RECEPTION, BILLIARD ROOM, NINE BEDROOMS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER AND DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

Garage, stabling, farmery, two cottages.

Delightful pleasure grounds, lawns for tennis, kitchen garden and orchard, fine
collection of ornamental timber, meadowland, etc.

PRICE £6,500 (WOULD BE DIVIDED).

CLOSE TO FIRST-CLASS GOLF. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND NEWMARKET

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 242 ACRES.

NOBLE AND DIGNIFIED MANSION (built by the Brothers Adam—a very
fine specimen). RECENTLY RENOVATED AT A COST OF ABOUT £30,000. For
SALE at an enormous sacrifice. Five reception, 20 bedrooms, seven bathrooms;
electric light, central heating, telephone, ample water, modern drainage; extensive
stabling, garages, lodge, seven cottages, model laundry, home farm, etc.; delightful
pleasure grounds, tennis courts, wide lawns, lake of three acres with island, fine walled
kitchen garden, glasshouses, handsomely timbered park and valuable woodlands
containing some of the finest oak trees in the country. Lordship of the Manor and
Advowson. HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

PRICE ONLY £16,000.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SEVENOAKS WEALD AND PENSHURST

CLOSE TO MAIN LINE STATION.
NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF. 45 MINUTES' RAIL.EXCEEDINGLY PICTURESQUE COUNTRY
RESIDENCE.

built of red brick with stone mullioned windows and half-
timbered gables, occupying fine position in a delightful
old-world part of the county.

OAK-PANELLED LOUNGE HALL THREE

RECEPTION, TEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.

COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS. RADIATORS.

TELEPHONE.

Stabling and garage, beautiful old-world cottage of
eight rooms dating from XVth century, old-timbered
barn, farmery; attractive pleasure grounds, wide-
spreading lawns, rock garden, productive kitchen garden,
orchard and meadowland; in all

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Inspected and strongly recommended.—CURTIS and
HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



WINCHESTER AND BASINGSTOKE

ONE MILE FROM MAIN LINE STATION.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, occupying a high elevation
with wide and varied views; long drive; LOUNGE HALL, BILLIARD ROOM,
TWO OTHER RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS. TELEPHONE.

Stabling and garage. Farmery. LAUNDRY. Two modern cottages.

Matured gardens, tea lawn, full-size tennis lawn, grass walk bordered by yews,

fruit gardens, rock garden and stream, lily pond, pastureland, etc.; in all about

NINE ACRES.

Trout fishing. LOW PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

INTERESTING HISTORICAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

GENUINE OLD HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR HOUSE, full of old oak and
many quaint characteristics; fine position with good views, long carriage drive, with
lodge; lounge hall (black oak beams), four reception, twelve bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

Modern sanitation, stabling and garages, home farm, dairy farm, four cottages.

UNDULATING OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, ornamental timber, fish

ponds, lawns for tennis, orchard and kitchen garden, woods and pastures; about

390 ACRES (OR DIVIDED).

Hunting, fishing, shooting and golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

CHIDDINGFOLD AND GODALMING

PRICE ENORMOUSLY REDUCED.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE on an old site, and one of Sir EDWIN
LUTYENS' most successful examples. In an unique situation amidst lovely
old gardens and wonderful yew hedges, enjoying extensive views over most picturesque
scenery; three large reception rooms, capital offices, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms;
COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE; stabling
and garage; fascinating old pleasure grounds of great maturity, lawns for tennis
and croquet, paved stone terrace, pergola, squash racquet court, avenue of giant
cypresses, extensive fruit and kitchen gardens; in all about FOUR-AND-A-HALF
ACRES. First-class golf links near station half-a-mile. A GREAT BARGAIN.

Illustrated COUNTRY LIFE article may be seen.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS and
HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

VIRGINIA WATER AND WINDSOR PARK

(NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF.)

CHARMING OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR RESI-
DENCE, occupying splendid position on gravel soil, on confines of private
estate; contains many old period characteristics including oak beams and rafters,
open fireplaces, lattice windows, etc.; THREE RECEPTION, EIGHT BEDROOMS,
TWO BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE;
independent hot water supply, modern drainage, Coy's water; five-roomed cottage;
well-timbered grounds a distinct feature, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders,
flagged paths, rose garden, kitchen garden; in all

ABOUT ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. (MORE LAND AVAILABLE.)
FOR SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WEYBRIDGE AND ST. GEORGE'S HILL

EASY REACH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE, on gravel
soil, occupying a charming position AMIDST CHARMING
GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS of about one-and-a-
quarter acres.

The approach is by a carriage drive and the accommodation
includes lounge hall, three reception, day nursery, twelve bed-
rooms, three bathrooms, two staircases.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS AND WATER.
MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

Brick garage for three cars; full-size tennis court, glasshouse, etc.

IN PERFECT ORDER. LOW PRICE.

Strongly recommended. Photos. Sole London Agents,
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



Telephone Nos.
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GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.



SUSSEX AND SURREY BORDERS.

CHARMING OLD - WORLD HOUSE, on a southern slope, centrally placed in gardens and lands of

118 ACRES.

Eleven bed, two baths, four reception rooms; electric light, engine-pumped water, telephone; hard court; farmery and cottage. Main line station four miles, London one hour.

FOR SALE.

Personally inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2746.)

HEREFORD & WORCESTER BORDERS.

Beautiful position on the hills, facing south-west, in a sporting district.

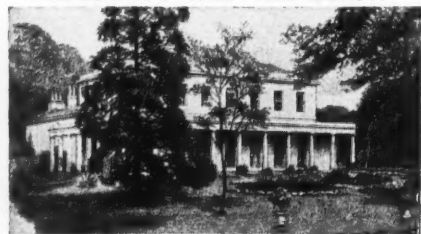
£5,500.—OLD SQUARE - BUILT HOUSE in good order; ten bed, three baths, billiards and four reception rooms.

Stabling. Cottage. Electric light. Main drainage. Charming gardens and grass.

EIGHT ACRES.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7808.)

WITHIN EASY REACH OF GOODWOOD AND THE COAST.



WEST SUSSEX.—This finely positioned RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, contains billiard, three reception rooms, lounge, two bath, seven bedrooms and good offices.

Electric light. Main water. Gravel subsoil. Stabling. Garage, rooms over. Lodge. Three cottages. Beautiful old-world gardens and grounds with well-timbered parklands; in all about 52 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 2438.)

HERTS.

MAGNIFICENT QUEEN ANNE MANSION in faultless order and replete with EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND LUXURY, seated in a finely timbered park and surrounded by characteristic old gardens of great charm and dignity. Halls, four reception rooms, billiard, complete offices, 27 bed, ten baths; racquet court; garages, cottages, MODEL HOME FARM. Good shooting. The entire area being about

1,550 ACRES.

For Sale.—Inspected and highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

BUCKS.



Easy reach Burnham Beeches and Stoke Poges.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, contains four reception, two bath, eleven bed and dressing rooms, etc.

Electric light. Main water and gas. Central heating.

Stabling. Garage. Two cottages.

Charming gardens and grounds; in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 6080.)

SALOP AND HEREFORD BORDERS.

Amidst picturesque scenery; approached by long drive.

THIS BEAUTIFUL XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE contains old oak panelling, beams, rafters and polished floors.

Three reception, three bath, ten bed and dressing rooms, with usual offices; exceptionally well-arranged farm-buildings in centre of Estate, which comprises

175 ACRES

of rich well-watered pastureland, suitable for PEDIGREE STOCK OR DAIRY FARM.

FOR SALE.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7934.)

WILTSHIRE.



FOR SALE, a choice RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 200 ACRES, in a sporting district convenient for junction station on main G.W. Ry., under two hours from Paddington. HOUSE of character; fifteen bed, etc.; modern conveniences; electric light; lodges, garage, stabling; heavily timbered parklands, inexpensive pleasure grounds; in good order throughout.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W. 1. Personally inspected and recommended. (3378.)

BEAUTIFUL OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE.

OXON.—Fascinating old building (near an old-world town), which requires modernising; excellent lodge and other buildings; very charming gardens and grounds.

FIFTEEN ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE.—Full details from GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 6064.)

NEAR WALTON HEATH.



FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, well planned, in excellent order throughout, arranged ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

and containing four reception, three bath, twelve bedrooms, etc.; garage; cottages if required; beautifully timbered gardens of nearly

THREE ACRES.

LOW PRICE.—Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1025.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
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SURREY

PETERSHAM DISTRICT.

In a quiet and secluded position only ten miles from London, and in close proximity to Richmond Park, Ham Common, and convenient for Roehampton, Ranelagh and Hurlingham. Golf near by.

INTERESTING HOUSE OF STUART PERIOD

TEN TO TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
GARAGE. STABLING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEATING, ETC.

DELIGHTFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF NEARLY THREE ACRES

in all.

COTTAGES COULD BE HAD.

GOOD LEASE AT ONLY £150 PER ANNUM FOR DISPOSAL AT LOW FIGURE.

All details and card to view of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, who warmly recommend from personal inspection.

EAST SUSSEX, NEAR COAST



THIS ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, modernised; two miles main line station, and near 'bus route. Five bedrooms, bath, two reception; south aspect with open views; Company's water; gardens about

TWO ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £1,950 ONLY.

Fuller details of Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

TO LET, on Lease, or by the year, in Sir Watkin Wynn's hunting country, a beautifully situated modern RESIDENCE, overlooking the Dee Valley, and containing four reception rooms, two lounge halls, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms (h. and c.), drying room, and good kitchens and servants' quarters; stabling for thirteen, garage, three cottages, and some 40 acres of garden, including two good tennis courts; park and farmlands with dairy and all necessary buildings; all in excellent repair. Rent £283 per annum. Shooting over 3,000 acres, including 600 acres of cover can be had if required.—For further particulars apply WYNNSTAY ESTATE OFFICE, Ruabon.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

including

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,

ESTATE AGENTS,

THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.

Business Established over 100 years.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE in WEST SUSSEX, on high ground, a nice HOUSE with about thirteen or fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms and four reception rooms, and up to about 30 acres. Price £9,000, or would rent, Unfurnished.—Full particulars to "Hussar," c/o Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telegrams:
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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2130
" 2131



HEREFORDSHIRE

WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED, OR MIGHT BE SOLD.

ESTATE OF NEARLY 2,000 ACRES.
WITH SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING.

EIGHTEEN BEDROOMS, SEVEN BATHROOMS, FIVE RECEPTION
ROOMS; STABLING FOR SEVEN, FIVE COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

SIX FARMS AND FEW SMALL HOLDINGS.

Bag: 400 to 500 pheasants, 2,000 to 3,000 rabbits, few duck, 70 to 100
trout (1lb. and over).

Full details of the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (7707.)

NEW FOREST

HIGHEST POINT. WONDERFUL VIEWS.

THOUSANDS SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. NEW DRAINAGE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT

(former home of well-known statesman),

built on site of ANCIENT CASTLE and surrounded by grandly timbered lands;
the whole about

25 ACRES.

FOR SALE.

Large lounge hall, four more large reception rooms, ample bedroom accommo-
dation and five bathrooms.

LOVELY GARDENS.

STABLING. GARAGES. MODEL FARMERY AND COTTAGES.

Apply Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.
(60,171.)



Adjoining first-rate 18-hole golf links; 50yds. from first tee, with private access.

28 MILES SOUTH FROM LONDON

AND 45 MINUTES BY RAIL FROM WATERLOO.

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT AND ARTISTIC MODERN GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE facing due south, on light loamy soil, 250ft. above sea level.
Delightful lounge hall, staircase hall, dining room, drawing room, offices with servants'
hall, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
WIRELESS. COMPANY'S WATER, GOOD DRAINAGE.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

Gardener's cottage.

Garage.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, including croquet and tennis lawns, summerhouse,
orchard, woodland and two-and-a-half acre paddock; in all about

FIVE ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Or would be LET, Furnished, for three or six months.—Further particulars of
the Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (v 20,487.)

HIGH UP ON SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

THIS BEAUTIFUL APPOINTED RESIDENCE, standing
high, approached by a private road and thence by carriage drive.
Fifteen bed and dressing, four bath and four reception rooms, beautiful
loggia encircling south and west fronts; cottage with bathroom and
electric light, double garage.

Company's water and electric light. Telephone.
Central heating. Septic tank drainage.

Beautifully laid-out grounds with tennis, croquet and other lawns,
woodland walks, pretty rock and water gardens, wonderful collection of
flowering trees and shrubs, good kitchen garden; in all about

NINE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD
and Co. (10,234.)



SUITABLE FOR ONE REQUIRING DAILY SERVICE LONDON.

SURREY, EASY DISTANCE OF GOLF

FINE OLD XVITH CENTURY HOUSE,

added to and improved in excellent taste by well-known architect, built of red brick with
tiled roof and standing on light soil.

Eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, square hall, oak-panelled
billiard and three reception rooms; garage, stabling.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. TELEPHONE.
THREE GOOD COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with cut yews, tennis and croquet
lawns, shaded by fine old elms and spruce, with numerous fruit trees.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT EIGHTEEN ACRES.

Photographs, plan and further particulars on application to the Sole Agents,
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1, who have personally inspected
and can strongly recommend the Property. (20,776.)

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LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND ASHFORD, KENT.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN RIVIERAS

AN ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET OF VILLAS FOR SALE AND LETTING ON APPLICATION.

CAGNES-SUR-MER

BETWEEN NICE AND CANNES.

HALF-A-MILE FROM THE SEA. OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL POSITION.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, FOR TWO YEARS OR LONGER, OR WOULD BE SOLD.



A WELL CONSTRUCTED VILLA.

Large lounge hall, two reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms. Modern conveniences, including

CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

Good garden extending to 4,000 METRES.

Agents, THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY, Villa des Fleurs, 36, La Croisette, Cannes; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,564.)

NEAR GRASSE

EASY REACH OF CANNES AND NICE.

1,900ft. above sea level, commanding wonderful views over the mountains and the coast from Cap Martin to St. Raphael.

TO BE SOLD.

A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED MODERN VILLA.



Drawing room, dining room, study, thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices. Electric light, central heating, telephone, ample water supply.

Garage and other out-buildings, including men-servants' accommodation, farmhouse, etc.

The gardens and grounds are well laid out, and include tennis court, pavilion, rose garden, vine and olive plantations, and park; in all extending to over

40 ACRES.

PRICE £11,000.

Agents, THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY, Villa des Fleurs, 36, La Croisette, Cannes; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,543.)

CAP D'AIL

WITHIN TEN MINUTES' MOTOR DRIVE FROM MONTE CARLO, AND HALF-AN-HOUR FROM NICE.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.



Together with the valuable contents, plate, linen, china and glass.

SOLID STONE

VILLA,

occupying beautiful position with magnificent sea and mountain views.

Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, six best bedrooms, two dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four servants' bedrooms, servants' hall.

WELL-LAID-OUT GARDEN, planted with palms, mimosas, orange, lemons, fruit trees, etc.

Agents, THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (F 4323.)

JUST ABOVE CANNES

TO BE SOLD.

EXTREMELY HEALTHY POSITION WITH FINE VIEWS OVER THE TOWN MEDITERRANEAN, AND ESTERELS.

Three reception rooms, three or four bedrooms, bathroom, dressing room, and servants' bedroom.

CENTRAL HEATING.

COMPANY'S WATER.

ELECTRICITY and GAS.
GOOD GARAGE.

QUARTER OF AN ACRE of well laid-out garden, planted with flowers, shrubs, etc.

PRICE £4,000.

Agents, THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY, Villa des Fleurs, 36, La Croisette, Cannes; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,067.)



CAP FERRAT

OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL POSITION.

And commanding extensive views of the mountains, Cap D'Ail, and the coast as far as the Point D'Italie.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO WELL-APPOINTED VILLAS,

which adjoin, and can be acquired together or separately. One Villa contains three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, usual offices.

All modern conveniences, including central heating.

Garage with rooms over.

Beautifully laid-out grounds and gardens, including hard tennis court, and extending to about 9,000 metres. The other Villa has two reception rooms, nine bedrooms, five bathrooms. Modern conveniences. Garage; garden extending to 3,000 metres.

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MENTONE

IN THE GORBIO VALLEY.

TO BE SOLD, OR WOULD BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

A CHARMING VILLA,

built in the Provencal style, occupying a fine position, facing south with beautiful views of the mountains and sea. Four reception rooms, four principal bedrooms, four servants' bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Central heating, electric light, telephone; garage for three cars with chauffeur's room, gardener's cottage.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are a feature, and have been the subject of a great deal of expense; flower beds, herbaceous borders, terraces, etc., and a large number of various trees.

The property is bounded on three sides by the River Gorbio, and extends in all to about

FIVE ACRES.

Agents, THE BRITISH AGENCY, 36, Boulevard des Moulins, Monte Carlo; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (22,686.)



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
WALTON & LEE,

REPRESENTED ON THE RIVIERA BY
THE BRITISH AGENCY

AND
THE ALDOUS BRITISH AGENCY.

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
Also at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Ashford, Kent.
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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

Telephones:
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BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

OLD SUSSEX HOUSE

ADDED TO AND RECENTLY CAREFULLY REMODELLED.



Charming terraced gardens, with fine views over the Sussex Hills.

Nine bedrooms, four fitted bathrooms, four reception rooms (h. and c. in nearly all bedrooms), kitchen offices.

CO.'S WATER AND TELEPHONE. Garage.

Also delightful COTTAGE or GUEST HOUSE (drawing room, bedroom, bathroom, and separate garden).

One mile of station.

£5,000, FREEHOLD.

(Fo. 32,419.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY BRACKETT & SONS, AS ABOVE.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Telephones: Regent 6773 and 6774.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

Telegrams: "Merceral, London."

EAST GRINSTEAD

A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.



CHARMING OLD - WORLD - STYLE RESIDENCE IN FAULTLESS ORDER; oak beams, panelling, leaded light windows and open fireplaces. Lounge hall, three reception (one 30ft. by 18ft.), eight or nine bedrooms, two bathrooms; Co.'s water, telephone, wired for electric light; garage, cottage.

FASCINATING PLEASURE GROUNDS, richly timbered meadowland.

TO BE SOLD, WITH TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES OR FIFTEEN ACRES.

F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1. Regent 6773.

ESTATE AGENTS.

HARRIE STACEY & SON

REDHILL, REIGATE AND WALTON HEATH, SURREY

AUCTIONEERS. 'Phone: Redhill 631 (3 lines).

TO BE LET.

WALTON HEATH

On the golf links; delightful position, facing south and west.

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, restored and up to date.

NINE BED, TWO BATH, THREE RECEPTION.

PRETTY OLD GARDEN.

AMPLE GARAGE AND STABLING. COTTAGE.

PREMIUM FOR LEASE (TWELVE YEARS).

Apply as above.

THAKE & PAGINTON

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS. (Incorporating DIBBLIN & SMITH, 106, Mount Street, W.1), 28, BARTHOLOMEW STREET, NEWBURY. Telephone: Newbury 145.

**WILTSHIRE.**—AT THE LOW PRICE OF £3,500. Stone-built and stone-tiled GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; three reception rooms and billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; garage, stabling and farmery. BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS and pastureland; PETROL GAS LIGHTING, WATER LAID ON; EXCELLENT COTTAGE. TOTAL AREA SEVENTEEN ACRES. THAKE & PAGINTON, Sole Agents, Newbury. (2875.)**MESSRS. CRONK**

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS. KENT HOUSE, 1B, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT. Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS (near; on high ground, in a splendid position with good views).—A charming modern RESIDENCE, containing, on two floors, seven bed, three bath and two reception rooms; electric light, central heating; attractive grounds; two cottages, garage for three; about eight acres. (8031.)**BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND MAIDSTONE** (in a favoured residential district and near picturesque village, on high ground).—A comfortable old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, containing fourteen bed and dressing rooms, bath and four reception rooms; Co.'s water, gas and central heating; garage, stabling and two cottages; old-world pleasure grounds, orchard and parklands; about thirteen acres. More land if desired. (10,197.)**BEST PART OF SEVENOAKS.**—A really desirable detached RESIDENCE, replete with all modern conveniences, including central heating and electric light. It contains the following accommodation on two floors: Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, four reception rooms, excellent offices; pretty terraced gardens of about two acres with tennis court.—Messrs. CRONK, as above. (8090.)**W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.**

Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL. 'Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.

**DEVON** (on the fringe of the moor, about two-and-a-half miles from quaint old market town with station on main S. Ry.).—A very attractive RESIDENTIAL, FARMING AND SPORTING PROPERTY, with Georgian Residence of hall, two reception, six beds, bath (h. and c.); approached by sweeping drive and facing S.W.; pleasant grounds, with rich pasture, meadow and arable land; in all about 100 ACRES.

Good stabling, garage, range of farmbuildings and four-roomed cottage. Salmon and Trout Fishing.

Hunting. PRICE ONLY £3,800. Full particulars from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (16,914.)

**A TROUT FARM**

Situated in one of the most charming spots in glorious Wye Valley Country, within easy reach of county town, and comprising a delightful old-fashioned Country Residence of three reception, five beds, bath (h. and c.); overlooking lawns and trout ponds, with stabling, garage, modern five-roomed bungalow, brick built and tiled; small farmery with four-roomed homestead, buildings, etc., and about 21 acres of pastureland; the whole covering about 26 ACRES.

Through the grounds is fast running stream, trapped and with ponds, hatchery, etc., for the carrying on of trout farm (would be sold separately if desired).

Hunting two days a week. PRICE £3,750. Inspected and strongly recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, LTD., as above. (17,441.)

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS. ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET. Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER. Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

ON THE COTSWOLDS.—An attractive small RESIDENCE, commanding charming views and containing hall, two reception, six bed and dressing, bath and usual offices; stable, garage, cottage; about two-and-a-quarter acres. Gas, Company's water, main drainage. Vacant possession. Price £1,800.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (L 162.)**ON THE COTSWOLDS.**—An exceptionally charming RESIDENCE in a beautiful and healthy situation, about 600ft. above sea level. The residence is substantially built, well fitted, in excellent order, and is altogether most attractive; lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine beds, two baths, and excellent offices; central heating, electric light, Company's water, telephone; delightful grounds. Vacant possession. Price £4,600.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (R 115.)**ON THE COTSWOLDS** (between Cheltenham and Cirencester).—A charming MANORIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 900 acres, comprising a fine old Manor House of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, with more recent additions, containing four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, four good attics, and offices; stabling, farmbuildings, five cottages, estate yard, etc.; a delightful feature is the River Coin which runs through the property and affords excellent trout fishing. The Estate includes a considerable area of noted game covers, and is in every way a most attractive sporting property.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (C 255.)**SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.**

SCOTLAND.

MESSRS. WALKER, FRASER & STEELE

ESTATE, SHOOTING AND FISHING AGENTS.

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Head Offices, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Telegrams: "Sportaman, Glasgow."

REQUIRED, good MIXED SHOOT, preferably between Sevenoaks and Maidstone.—Reply "A 7446," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO. 37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM (easy reach of) — For SALE, attractive modern RESIDENCE, 700ft. above sea level with magnificent views; approached by 2 carriage drives with lodge at entrance.

Lounge hall, billiard room, 4 reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.
Electric light, central heating, telephone; stabling for 10, garage, good farmbuildings; charming gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, rosery, orchard, coppices, and pasture; in all about 90 ACRES. Might be divided.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5589.)

FOR SALE WITH 30 ACRES.
46 MILES LONDON (beautiful district). — QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

full of old oak and other quaint features.
Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, dancing room, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.
Electric light, Co.'s water, two cottages, stabling, 2 garages, good outbuildings; old-world gardens, hard tennis court, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc., and excellent grassland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (10,314.)

A GREAT BARGAIN. £5,000.
WILTS AND GLOS BORDERS (400ft. up). — ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, facing south; large hall, 4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms; electric light, central heating, main drainage, telephone; stabling for 10, garage, men's rooms, useful outbuildings; charming gardens of 2½ acres, tennis court, kitchen garden; 2 cottages; more land available.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (3819.)

XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE. 4 ACRES. BATH (10 miles). — For SALE, beautiful STONE-BUILT GABLED HOUSE.

Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 7 bedrooms.
Electric light, main drainage. Garage, 2 cottages and useful buildings; pretty grounds, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,841.)



24 ACRES. DEVON — For SALE, attractive HOUSE, commanding lovely views.
Billiard, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms.
Central heating, gas. Stabling for 5, garage for 4; charming grounds, tennis, kitchen garden, pasture and woodland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (8802.)

WINDSOR (near). — GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 350ft. up, on dry soil.

Lounge, billiard, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 14 bedrooms.
Co.'s water, telephone, electric light, central heating; stabling for 10, garage with man's rooms over, 3 cottages, laundry, dairy; charming well-timbered pleasure grounds, tennis and other lawns, ornamental lake, lily pond, kitchen gardens. Home Farm with farmhouse, cottage and home-stead; in all about 70 ACRES.
For SALE. Might be divided or LET, Furnished.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5198.)

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ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER, in quiet position on the outskirts of an interesting market town.
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THREE ACRES. £2,000, LOWEST.
An absolute bargain.
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A SMALL SPORTING ESTATE OF 530 ACRES.
With the advantage of additional SHOOTING over nearly 1,000 ACRES rentable adjoining, and including a well-known BROAD OF 124 ACRES.
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Gamekeeper's house and several other cottages.
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NICE OLD-WORLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED PLEASURE GROUNDS.
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One mile from station; 400ft. up.
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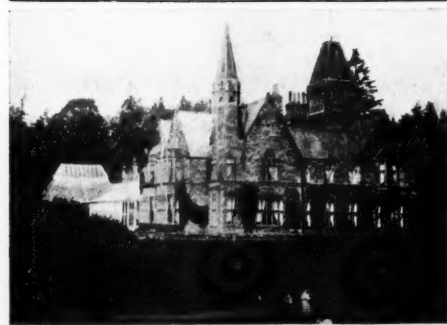
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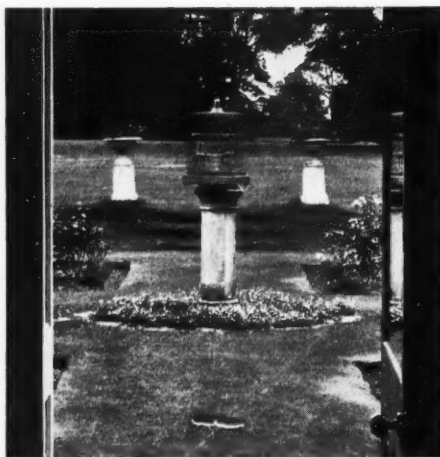
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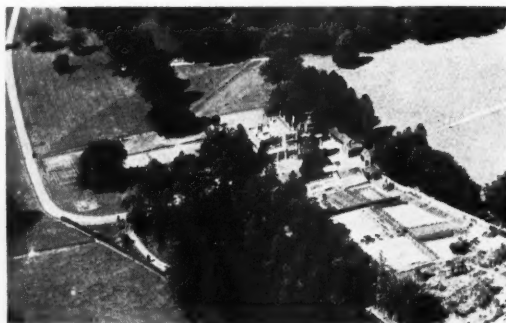
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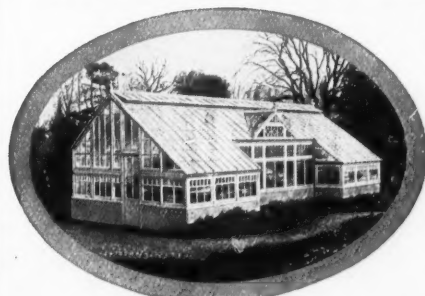
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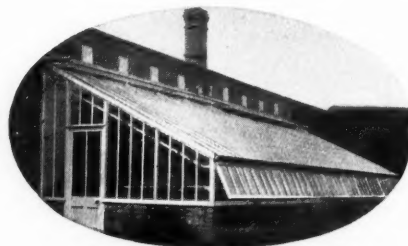
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EDITORIAL NOTICE

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ANOTHER CURTAIN

NEW YEAR is, notoriously, the season for good resolutions, and perhaps the best resolution we can recommend to our readers is to welcome it with unflinching optimism. Prophecy is notoriously unsound, but it should be remembered that the prophets of gloom and evil fortune are well known to be the least reliable soothsayers of all. This last year has seen us pass through great tribulations and face great perils, but when the hour came, we found that the spirit of England was unchanged. Firmness, common-sense and good will carried us through a time of crisis which would have been almost certainly a disaster in any other country. We take with us into the New Year much of the disastrous economic effect of the long drawn out conflict in the coal-mining industry, but we can at least hope that this represents a steadily diminishing burden and that our industries will recover more swiftly than our pessimists would have us believe. The country, as a whole, is tired of strikes, both general and sectional, and the lesson that they do not pay is now one which has been learnt by the rank and file. Whether the same lesson has been learnt by all of the leaders and the small body of extremists is one of those problems which the New Year holds.

The outlook abroad is, so far as Europe and the Near East are concerned, fairly comforting. There are those who see in Fascist Italy a danger to the peace of the world, but an emotional state of politics is not invariably dangerous, and it takes two to make a quarrel. The Far Eastern situation is, on the other hand, far more likely to react upon our domestic politics. Events have moved swiftly in the changing East, and we have not evolved a policy, but waited long—too long—upon events. China is distant, and the public

in general have little knowledge of the complex interests involved. Red propaganda has made headway, though if the situation reaches a deadlock which no diplomatic negotiation can solve, there will be the strongest opposition to any intervention involving the use of British forces.

The past year has shown little, if any, improvement in the generally depressed state of agriculture, though the establishment of sugar-beet factories and the operation of the subsidy have proved very much more successful than was anticipated. The immediate benefit is manifest, but it is also claimed that the sugar-beet crop conveys a secondary important benefit by breaking up the hard pan beneath the soil.

We have, for many years, pointed out how greatly handicapped British agriculture has been by the lack of a standard pig, such as is produced in Denmark. The Danish standard pig, indeed, has enabled the Danes to help themselves to something like 85 per cent. of our bacon trade. The majority of English pigs sent to the bacon factories in this country are unsuitable for the best trade. And while this fact has long been well known and universally deplored, it was not until last autumn that serious steps were taken towards the consolidation of breeders and feeders into one strongly organised body. The National Pig Breeders' Council has now led the way and, after long discussions with other bodies interested, has formed a National Association of Pig Industries, which includes (or will include) all British Pig Societies and Clubs, as well as those interested in the British bacon factories and the curing, handling and marketing of British pigs.

The reports of the Food Commission have drawn attention to many defects in our present system of marketing. An outstanding instance is that of Imperial produce, for it has been found that the cost of production of Canadian apples, even when added to the cost of freight to these shores, is only one-eighth of the retail price. The disparity between wholesale and retail prices in home-grown produce is also inordinate. Immediate benefit may not result from these investigations, but in due time legal steps may be taken to check extortion and afford redress both to the ultimate consumer and to the producer.

One of the happiest incidents in the year has been the defeat of the Bishop of London's measure for the Union of Benefices and the Disposal of Churches. To the Union of Benefices there was no opposition, but the suggestion that our glorious City churches should be demolished in order that money accruing from the inglorious sale of the sites should be used to build modern churches in the suburbs was, happily, rejected by the House of Commons.

This happy issue is not the only consolation for those who care for the preservation of beautiful things. The year 1926 will always be held in esteem in this country for the single fact that people at last began seriously to take in hand the preservation of our countryside. For a century everybody—townsman or countryman—who wished to build a house, a factory or a shed, who wished to cut down woods and coppices had been allowed to deface the countryside at his own sweet will. But, in the course of the last year, the movement towards town and rural planning has received enormous impetus. All over the country local authorities have banded together to prepare joint district planning schemes, and at the beginning of November the President of the Institute of British Architects, together with Professor Patrick Abercrombie of Liverpool, founded a "National Council for the Preservation of Rural England," which will, in future, co-ordinate the efforts of all local authorities and voluntary associations of citizens who are interested in such matters. We may, therefore, hope that this vital problem will now, at last, be seriously tackled.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Lady Ossulston, with her sons Charles and George. Formerly Miss Roberta Mitchell, her marriage to Lord Ossulston, the elder son of the Earl of Tankerville, took place in 1920.

* * * It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



COUNTRY NOTES

"A HAPPY New Year to you" is the formula of all of us at this season. We wish it to all of our readers, and we wish it with all sincerity. Old custom tells us that for centuries our ancestors held the birth of the New Year as an even greater feast than Christmas. Scotch people do so even to this day. There is a very human kindness about our New Year's greetings, for we feel that, with the close of the Old Year and the birth of the New, a fresh page is turned in the journal of our lives. The children's happy greeting; the early postman's cheery word to the servants; the smiling faces of the folk in village and countryside—all show that our greeting is not merely lip service or an old formula, but that all of us, rich and poor, happy or unhappy, wish our brothers and sisters happiness and prosperity, relief from the troubles and worries which have oppressed them, and bid them look forward to a period which, we hope, will hold for them good luck and the health and heart to enjoy it.

THERE are few subjects on which some of us feel a more violent and unreasoning conservatism than that of the pronunciation of Latin. We writhe with fury when we hear our sons pronounce it, not in the good, old-fashioned way, but in the modern method, which appears to us an unworthy and unsuccessful aping of the foreigner. Like Mr. Podsnap, we consider it as "un-English," and are quite impervious to argument. Those of us who hold these sentiments rejoiced when we read the proceedings of the Head Masters' Conference, where a motion was proposed that the new pronunciation had had a fair trial and had failed to justify itself. The Head Master of Eton, who was described by a speaker of the modern party as "the villain of the piece," has, it appears, thrown the fat into the fire by informing private schoolmasters that the reformed pronunciation is no longer essential. His learned brother of Harrow, on the other hand, upheld the modern style, and declared that he had never known boys to have any difficulty in acquiring it. The majority of his colleagues agreed with him, and the motion was defeated. We may reluctantly agree that they were right and that it would be a chaotic step to go back, but wild horses shall not make us alter our own methods, and, on the rare occasions when we have to quote Latin, we shall, doubtless, do so in an aggressively old-fashioned manner.

A GREAT deal can be said for the proposal approved by the Head Masters' Conference, and reinforced by a letter to the *Times* from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, that masters from English Public Schools should go for a while as masters to the Public Schools of the Dominions. Dr. Rendall, the former Head Master of Winchester, has visited many of these Dominion schools, and is strongly in favour of the scheme. They are, he says, closely modelled on the English Public Schools, but they have not yet the English tradition, and it is "an imperative duty to export

to them the most valuable commodity of our country." That is the point of view which will chiefly appeal to us here, but it may also be said that those masters who go on this adventure should get much benefit from it. They will receive as well as give. A Public School master generally comes straight from the University to his school, often the very same school at which he was a boy, so that he is rather apt to spend practically his whole life in one groove. Even his holidays are often spent, too, exclusively in the company of his colleagues. This scheme should give him, perhaps, his one chance of seeing other countries and other kinds of people, and they will be all the better men and schoolmasters for the experience.

THERE never can have been a more popular victory than that of Captain J. E. Tomkinson in the Squash Rackets Championship. For many years before the war Captain Tomkinson was the undisputed king of the game: he was an uncrowned one only because there was then no official crown. When the Championship was instituted he was no longer as young as he had been, for he was playing rackets for Eton in the last century: and, indeed, why should not one openly state the glorious circumstance that he is now forty-seven? The Championship has been played four times, and each time Captain Tomkinson has been beaten by the ultimate winner—three times in the final. With each defeat his many friends thought, reluctantly, that this had been his last chance; and now he has falsified all their gloomy prophecies. There must have been many heads that shook when, after playing brilliantly in the first two games, Captain Tomkinson lost the third game to Captain Cazalet. It seemed that youth was to be served again; but Captain Tomkinson showed no signs of failing, and went on to a magnificent victory, upon which everybody will congratulate him.

SIMILE.

A winter afternoon and, suddenly spun,
A lambent miracle of the watery sun:
At the lane's mouth a glory was unrolled,
At the lane's end a pool of burning gold . . .
With these two shimmering lovelinesses seen,
Who could have eyes for all the mud between?

Shall it be so with life—shall it be so?
In gold the road begins: this much we know!
And, though it fades into these middle years
So deeply rutted and so heavy with tears,
Yet, if in that sheer dazzle of gold it ends,
Shall not these two things make, for all, amends?

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

IT appears there can be such a thing as too much zeal even in the restoring of the Gaelic tongue in Ireland. The pretty little town of Bray had its name changed by the zealots to Bri Chuallan. The inhabitants protested vigorously that many British tourists would never recognise their old friend so disguised, and that the town would be the poorer. The Urban District Council, recognising the force of this argument, compromised on Bre. More protests resulted in Bray, in parentheses, being added to Bre. Now the Council has rescinded this resolution and the town is nameless. What will happen next no one knows. We are reminded of the ancient story of Lord Palmerston and the town of Rugeley. Rugeley acquired so much notoriety from the poisoner Palmer that the burgesses wished to change its name, whereupon Lord Palmerston is said to have remarked, "Call it after me." That pleasant little joke killed any further desire for change. Rugeley is still Rugeley, and is, probably, now rather proud of its best known citizen. Bray, in the same way, may be laughed into common-sense. The world will assuredly continue to call it Bray, whatever it calls itself.

A MOST valuable suggestion for the financing of the London Bridges programme has been made by Mr. J. M. Gatti of the L.C.C. He points out that, while £19,000,000 is the sum estimated by the Commissioners as the actual cost of works, the cost of the loan by which

that sum will be raised is £63,000,000 (*i.e.*, a repayment of £1,050,000 for sixty years). That is to say, £44,000,000 will simply be spent on hiring £19,000,000. His suggestion is that £1,050,000 a year should at once be appropriated from the Road Fund and set aside to form a capital fund on which the bridge builders can draw direct. Since the Commissioners do not anticipate that the maximum annual expenditure of £1,050,000 will be incurred for many years yet, there is a good chance that the sinking fund would have time to accumulate to the necessary £19,000,000 without a loan being required. Mr. Gatti's proposal is a particularly sensible one, since at present the Road Fund is unable to dispose of its income.

EVERY effort should be made to preserve Eamont Bridge in Lakeland, which it is proposed to replace with a modern concrete building. We recognise that it is on a main road to Scotland and is only 18ft. broad. But it is also a very remarkable and historic bridge which, if a by-pass could possibly be planned, merits preservation. An inn at one end of it marks the site of a chapel and of a previous hermitage, carrying its history back to prehistoric times. The present bridge was rebuilt in 1425, funds being provided by indulgences issued by the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle and other dioceses. The removal of the bridge is conditional upon 50 per cent. of the cost being contributed by the Ministry of Transport. It is generally known that the Ministry are extremely unwilling to contribute in cases where an old bridge is to be destroyed. We would particularly urge the Ministry to be cautious in this instance. A by-pass could, almost certainly, be contrived, and this historic building, together with the magnificent landscape in which it is the principal feature, be preserved.

IN 1924, Mr. Rockefeller, struck afresh by the beauty of French cathedrals and châteaux after an absence of seventeen years, gave \$1,000,000 for the repair of vital parts of Reims, Versailles and Fontainebleau. The enormous benefit conferred by his princely generosity lies in the unostentatious nature of the works it has made possible. Thus, Versailles has already been largely re-roofed, in places with copper or lead where inferior materials had originally been used. M. Patrice Bonnet has also been restoring the Trianon with the aid of the fund. Severe criticisms were at first made against the cleaning away of the *vieux rose* and *vieil or* of the stonework. But the fresh and original gaiety of the colouring now regained has justified M. Bonnet's courage. The rose marble is brighter, the yellow more golden, now that the latter is stripped of a colour wash given it by Louis Philippe. The Hameau has been restored, the gardens are to be put back to their original condition—in fact, such works have not been contemplated since Marie Antoinette's time. Ten million francs have been spent in the past two years.

ALL dog-lovers will be eternally grateful for the work of the Field Distemper Research Fund. Experiment has been proceeding at the Mill Hill Laboratories of the Medical Research Council, and many of the obscure points concerning distemper have been cleared up. It has long been thought that the disease was due to a minute organism sufficiently small to pass through a filter, and invisible under the highest power of a microscope. This theory has now been confirmed through the extension of the range of microscopic vision due to Mr. Barnard's development of the ultra-microscope. The range of research is closely connected with that now proceeding at the same establishment on the causes of cancer and influenza. The connection between distemper in cats and dogs and influenza in man has long been accepted, and it is probable that the research now being carried out will be of definite benefit not only to the dogs, but to all mankind. Steps are now being taken to find a vaccine which will be a specific remedy for distemper. The first stages of this research have been successful, but it does not necessarily follow that a vaccine suitable to all kinds of dogs will be found without prolonged research. Specific characters may exist in the blood of

different kinds of dogs, or unsuspected difficulties may be found in making cultures of the virus. But, in the end, conquest of the disease is certain, and man will have done something to pay his obligation to one of his oldest friends.

LITTLE by little the horse passes from our midst, and deep in the countryside the tractor and the Trojan invade the fields. The smith no longer finds his farrier's trade a good living, and has to add a knowledge of mechanics to the age-old mysteries of his craft. The saddler is in even worse case, for there is little demand for new saddlery and harness, and his old accessory trade in rugs, horse clothing and carriage lamps has quite gone. What a wonderful medley of materials the old saddlers' shops stocked—whips, braids and bridles, the astonishing array of polishes, soaps and mysterious medicines, cheap fishing tackle, balls of twine and blobs of wax. To-day there are only two saddlers to be found where five drove a thriving trade in 1900, and the saddler has not moved with the times. He has not seized on any branch of the motor industry, he has not expanded his business in new fields, but has fought a long and inevitably failing battle against the ruthless coming of the newer times. The Rural Industries Bureau see no hope for him but the invasion of other fields. He must become a cobbler or a tanner, or completely change his trade. It is sad, but it is inevitable; for, though the horse will be with us for many years, it is obvious that in a quarter of a century all has changed, and that to-day the horse is often a luxury and the motor car has become a necessity.

POVERTY.

I said to Ann: "How does your week's dole go?"
"Six days in seven," said she, "we've food, you know.
We pay the rent. We can't buy clothes." "And wood?"
"We buy some sticks to boil a cupper tea—
Ten minutes' fire is heaven itself to me,
As 'tis to all in this starved neighbourhood."

I said to Ann (whose cottage smelt so queer,
Smelt of decay and staleness beyond hope—
We do forget that cleanliness costs dear).
I said: "It must take strength to spend on soap
What would buy bread or boil a cup of tea.
Even to find a floorcloth must mean strain."
"I often use one of our clothes," said she,
"Then wash it out and dry to wear again."

ISABEL BUTCHART.

WE have many times enriched these pages with pictures of wonderful collections of the plate—cups, flagons, dishes and salvers—which has been handed down for centuries, in the possession of the Church. It is, therefore, with considerable dismay that we learn of the sale of the famous Waterbeach silver cup and cover to a private person. The cup was presented to the Church by Margery Banks, widow, as long ago as 1633, and to most people, three hundred years ownership by the Church would seem to imply consecration to holy use. The Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, however, decided otherwise, and last week this priceless piece of silver which, in many respects, rivals in beauty the famous Swaythling cup itself, passed into private ownership. It is true that, thanks to the intervention of the Chancellor, there appears to have been some agreement at the sale between the two potential purchasers that whichever of them became the owner of the cup he would be content to enjoy its possession during his lifetime and would bequeath it to some public museum; but this, it seems to us, is an unsatisfactory arrangement in itself and opens the door to worse abuses. If an original secular use be held in this case, sufficient warranty to grab a faculty for disposal, there are, obviously, many other valuable ecclesiastical pieces in danger. The Boleyn Cup at Cirencester and the Rogers' Christening Bowl at Dowdeswell, to mention no others, both come within this category. Altogether, the action of the Vicar and Wardens of Waterbeach, and still more the decision of the Chancellor, seem to us most unsatisfactory.

ON THE NATURE OF SQUARES

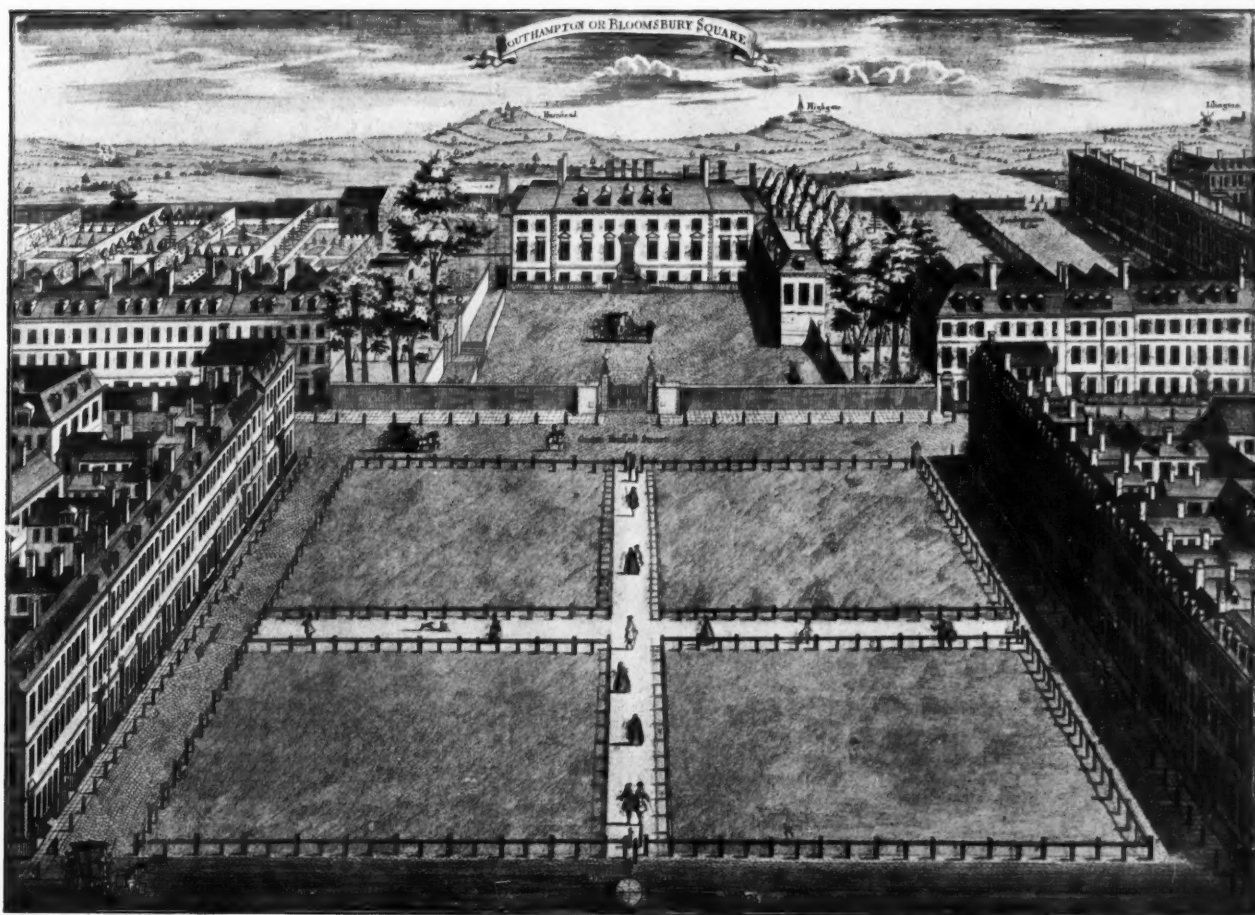


HOLLAR'S VIEW OF COVENT GARDEN IN 1640.

If the market is removed, this is the state to which the piazza should be restored—a worthy centre to the whole quarter.

THE pause that Christmas has imposed on the Foundling Hospital-Covent Garden dispute is a good opportunity for a glance at the origins and uses of London squares. Covent Garden, the first and greatest of them, may be vacated by the market, while Brunswick and Mecklenburg Squares, which, with the Foundling Hospital grounds, form the largest open spaces of this kind, even if they are not built

over, will lose the character of anything that we mean by the word if the site is occupied by the market. On the other hand, if Parliament declines to pass the legislation necessary for the moving of the market, and so protects not only these two squares, but the "Garden City" around them, the questions inevitably arise: Are the squares, as at present used, worth preserving? and, Can they be made of greater value to the community?



BLOOMSBURY SQUARE IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Showing the open lay-out before its enclosure. Circa 1770.



HANOVER SQUARE IN 1794

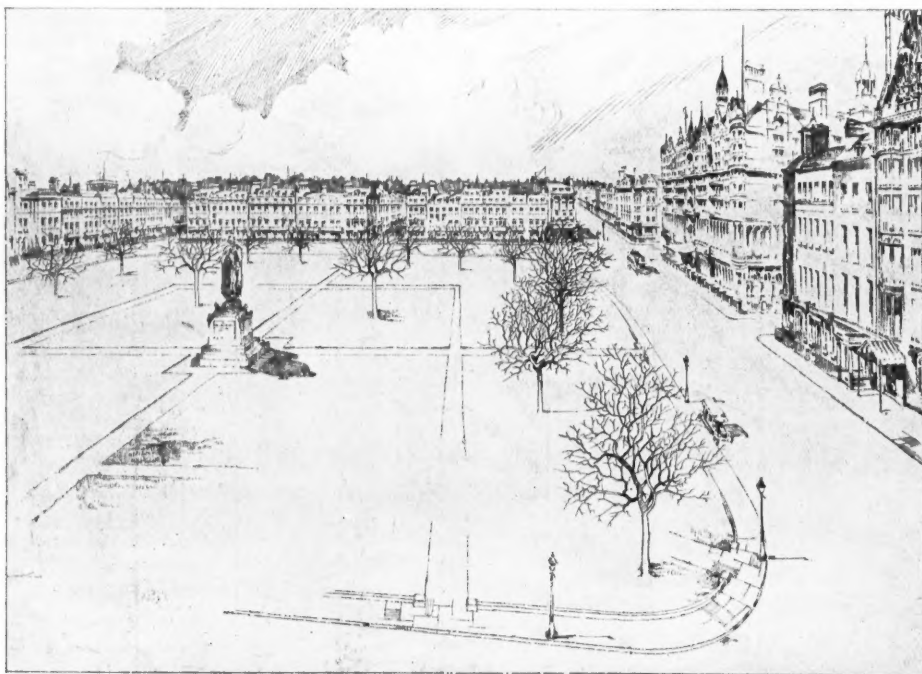
Restored to some such condition, the square would be a valuable open space.

At the outset, we would define our own position with regard to the moving of the market. We consider the proposed new site as wholly unsuited for the suggested purpose; as even less convenient than the present site in respect of transport; and as an offence against all the principles of town planning. The recent article by the President of the Town Planning Institute, recommending the Grosvenor Road site on the Embankment, made it clear that if public interests were being consulted that, and not the Bloomsbury site, would be selected. The siting of a market is a matter of such fundamental importance to the life of the City, indeed, of the country as a whole, that it cannot be left to a private company to decide. Even if the market is left in private hands, and not, like the other great London markets, taken over by the Corporation, it is the duty of the Government to see that the new site is one that benefits the City as a whole.

No better example of the original purpose of squares can be taken than Covent Garden itself. The Earl of Bedford laid

it out, not long before the Civil Wars, as a public open space. Hollar's view shows it as such, intersected by paths and surrounded only by posts and rails. It is, as a matter of fact, exceedingly doubtful whether the market that now covers the square has legal validity. But the subject has got so inextricably tangled during two and a half centuries that nothing short of a commission of enquiry could straighten it out.

After the Restoration several other squares were laid out on the model of "The Piazza," Bloomsbury Square, in 1665. Soho Square in 1681, Golden Square in 1687, Berkeley Square in 1698, Hanover Square 1712-17, Grosvenor Square 1716-25, and so on. These were all, originally, open spaces accessible to the public, and mostly remained so till after the turn of the eighteenth century. Grosvenor Square was enclosed and the gardens formed by William Kent, it is said, about 1740. Hanover Square was still open in 1774. One of the reasons for their enclosure was, evidently, the absence of any effective local authority for



SKETCH BY MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST FOR A TREATMENT OF RUSSELL SQUARE.

Whilst agreeing with the general scheme shown, we would retain all old trees, and break the bleakness by shrubs. Hard courts and a children's playground should be included. White posts and chains might be used as a simple form of enclosure.

their upkeep. In 1725 a statement was made to Parliament dealing with the foul condition of St. James's Square, in which it was stated to be "a common laystall for dust and for the refuse of kitchens and dead animals." As a result, the inhabitants of the square were given statutory right to tax themselves and be responsible for its maintenance. In self-protection, they enclosed it. A parallel cause of enclosure was the reviving sentiment for "landscape" and for promenading on grass under trees, which soon made of these piazzas the gardens with which we are familiar. The culmination of these two tendencies, marking the fashionable height of squares, occurred in the 'seventies of the century, when the Duchess of Bedford sent out invitations to "take tea and walk in the fields" of Bloomsbury Square. Squares laid out after this period were "gardenized" from the outset, often by the most eminent professors of the day. Thus, Cadogan Place was landscaped by Repton in about 1810, and, though his proposal to bring the overflow of the Serpentine through the grounds as a river was not realised, these charming gardens remain a typical example of his style.

As London grew and Londoners could no longer escape into the country for an hour or two, squares remained popular and in use with those who paid for their upkeep and whose homes overlooked them. But since the beginning of this century a variety of circumstances have "cut out" the charms of squares. Those to whom verdure is a necessity of life either live outside London or motor out and play golf. The squares, unless the residents have installed a hard tennis court, are, at best, used by a few children and a few invalids. Many squares are not used even to that extent. The accompanying houses have become offices, shops or boarding establishments. Yet they are in the middle of thickly populated areas, many at a considerable distance from any park. If they are to be restored to use, they should be once again opened to the public and the cost of their upkeep transferred from the householders to the City Council or L.C.C. Such squares as have already been opened are enormously valued by non-residents—as, for instance, Lincoln's Inn Fields and Leicester Square. Hanover Square is one that demands opening. Preferably, it should still be maintained as a garden, though of more formal and open kind than, say, Leicester Square garden. The sketch by Mr. Topham Forrest, reproduced herewith, is a suggestion for the treatment of Russell Square as a piazza of the kind shown in the 1794 view. In our opinion it

is too bare and uninteresting. The old trees should be preserved and screens of shrubs be left to make a formal landscape of some sort. No doubt, however, the police insist on a minimum of privacy. Many of the Bloomsbury Squares are ripe for comparable treatment. Not only would they give health and pleasure to hundreds of persons in the neighbourhood, who at present see only railings and consumptive shrubs, but, probably, such residents as there are would find that, no longer having to bother about the key, they would use their square more frequently, if only to pass through it of a morning or returning at the close of day.

But, above all, are children in need of playgrounds. No trees, no shrubs, no beds of flowers or architectural vistas are so refreshing to the mind as children at play. This, admittedly, is to regard their gambols purely from the decorative point of view. Nobody who passes the children's playground in St. James's Park—within a few yards of the King's Palace—but often pauses to join mentally in the romps in the sand pit and on the swings. As for the children themselves, such playgrounds are a godsend. Many schools in the neighbourhood would use them for their physical drill classes. The classes in St. Martin's graveyard in the Strand are a constant source of delight to passers-by. Both Russell and Bloomsbury Squares could be made to include such playgrounds. Public hard courts, too, have proved a most valuable asset in Lincoln's Inn Fields. During the lunch interval, at any time of the year, they are filled, and it is impossible to over-estimate the value of the half hour of exercise that they afford to young men and women workers. If half a dozen more squares provided similar opportunities, employers would find their staffs increase a hundred per cent. in efficiency and good spirits. It would be worth the while of offices in the vicinity shouldering the expense of laying down asphalt courts.

From the above remarks, it will be seen that the nature of squares has changed. There is little or no demand for them as sauntering places for the well-to-do. But there is an enormous demand for children's playgrounds, tennis courts and green islands where men and women can eat a simple, healthy, outdoor lunch instead of frousting over a bolted meal in a tea shop. Town planners demand an acre of playground to every 200 of population. Even Leeds and Bradford can boast the possession of this percentage. But until many squares are opened, London must remain disgracefully low on the list of healthy cities.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

THE Veterinary College of Lahore in the Punjab is the finest institution of its kind in India. Six or seven lakhs of rupees were spent on a generous modern equipment, it boasts every appointment that may aid the British and Indian workers assembled there. The Principal is a distinguished veterinary surgeon, Colonel G. K. Walker, who for a long time past has been working to solve the knotty problems associated with foot-and-mouth. In India the trouble is rampant and very hard to control, because news travels slowly from remote country places, while in the districts favourable to the disease the virus travels at a great speed. Colonel Walker made many experiments before his belief in the curative properties of iodine turned him to treat stricken animals with a solution of metallic iodine dissolved with iodide of potassium and spirit, known in the profession as Lugol's solution. He gave iodine injections to animals in all stages of their trouble and, though the results were immediate and satisfactory, much time and work were required before they could be considered in their general bearing on the disease.

New and interesting facts came to light later, and at the time of writing it looks as if one of the most expensive of the problems that face the Government in connection with agriculture is on the way to unexpected solution. It is well to remember that compensation for foot-and-mouth disease in this country has cost more per annum for several years than the whole of the expenditure on agricultural education and research. It is at least a question whether further great epizootics would find the Treasury able and willing to pay out millions for compensation.

Colonel Walker's conclusions may be summarised briefly. In the first place, he says that the non-professional opinion about the nature of infection is wrong. When an animal is showing burst vesicles and is looking at its worst, the period of infection has passed. The infective hours belonged to the season of fever and the formation of the vesicles; so soon as they open the bacilli of suppuration and necrosis destroy the virus that is in them. The use of iodine will keep primary lesions from developing into secondary ones.

All this is of great interest, but the practical importance is seen when we learn that if animals that have been in contact with a case of foot-and-mouth disease have an injection of Lugol's solution as soon as their temperature rises, they will be completely immune for a period varying from twenty-one to twenty-four days. This, the abortive treatment, is sufficient to enable fat animals to be sent to market in the ordinary way and disposed

of at little or no loss, because the treatment does not involve diminution of weight. It does not even check the flow of milk in cows. The return to normal condition is prompt. On the other hand, a sound animal that received an iodine injection may be placed with stricken animals and will not contract the disease for at least four days, and not then if the injection is renewed. The difference between the result of treatment in the cases (1) of an animal that is already infected and has a temperature, and (2) of an animal that is quite sound, is due to the fact that at the moment of infection nature has taken a part in the developments. So soon as animals are infected, anti-toxins appear on the scene to combat the toxins, and it is in this stage of the trouble that the iodine lends such powerful aid, while when there is no real infection and consequently no anti-toxins are formed, the reaction to the iodine is of much briefer duration.

Colonel Walker has designed an instrument for the injection of iodine which is given intravenously. It appears that the operation is one that presents no difficulty; incidentally, it gives no pain. Unless an animal is quite wild it will receive the injection while standing and give no sign of feeling hurt. The question that now arises is whether this treatment can be tested in England in spite of our devotion to the costly slaughter policy, and, if so, under what conditions?

A trial should not present much difficulty. The Research Committee appointed by Mr. Noel Buxton in 1924 is still sitting, under the Chairmanship of General Sir William Leishman. Work is being carried out near Pirbright at the old Cattle Testing Station, now being considerably enlarged, and at New Haw, near Weybridge. The Committee has published one "Progress Report" and another is in type, but rumour says there are no developments of real significance to report.

In these circumstances it should be possible to find out whether Lugol's solution answers in England as it has answered not only in India but in Denmark, where Professor Vendel, working at Rask Mølle on lines of his own, has reached results obtained by Colonel Walker. He gives Colonel Walker's work priority, but he thinks he has made a further discovery and has found the actual cause of infection—a fungus of the monilia, related to the monilia that causes sprue. There is reason to receive the discovery with reserve. Apart from this, he has submitted hundreds of cows to the iodine treatment with unvarying success, and he, too, emphasises the speedy recovery and the maintenance of condition.

S. L. BENSUSAN.

"ALL WILL DROP OUT OF IT"



HOUNDS AT THE CORNER OF THE WOOD.

WE ought to come to some definite understanding about photograph albums. Only two rules are possible—(1) Everybody must keep an album; (2) Nobody may keep an album. This voluntary system puts too great a strain on the rest of us, and I and some of the other hot-heads mean to get the thing made compulsory.

It will be compulsory, that is to say, to *keep* an album. It would be too difficult to track down the illicit albums if all alba were forbidden, and, on the other hand, it is obvious that these private collections of photographs are capable of filling in chinks in the history of civilisation for the benefit of future generations. If this is too horrid a thought at a time when half our lives and nearly all our incomes are spent for posterity, then I would simply say that anybody else's collection of photographs could always be extraordinarily interesting to us. It *could* be: at present there is such a fuss about it all. No sooner does a man see you lifting the cover of his wretched book, in a furtive way, than he swoops down upon you and drags you from page to page, to the blurred and blotchy end. The thing becomes both embarrassing and infuriating. What you want to do is to stop and giggle at the picture of "That's me—ten years ago"; or to examine at your leisure just what it is about his seat on a horse which has always made you a little proud that it is not *your* seat on a horse. It is impossible to do this when he keeps hustling you on with, "Now, *this* is one I rather like"; or when he whisks over half a dozen pages at a time with an arbitrary—and, somehow, insulting—assurance that they would not interest you.

And, speaking for myself, I want other people to have some of the bother which I have had. I, personally, keep a photograph album. That is to say, I have a huge and extremely expensive book, bulging with unentered snapshots, and, *somewhere* in the house, a dozen or more large envelopes crammed with prints and negatives. From time to time I find those envelopes—not, unfortunately, when I am looking for them, but they are put away where I *thought* I put away that wedge-headed pair of wire-cutters. I have always been a man to have a place for everything, but, absurdly enough, none of my things is ever in its place; the photographs, I know, are where the wire-cutters ought to be, but the wire-cutters are not where I last put the photographs. Even if they were, it would be no great help; as you will see for yourself, if you will only think for half a minute—to find the photographs I should have to deceive myself into thinking I was looking for the wire-cutters; and to find the w—. Well, of course—it would be utterly degrading.

I offer you this rather intimate peep into my untidy private life because I don't want you to think that I am a person who would be likely to advocate a return to the stodgy family album. The family album has, no doubt, its place in domestic history, but it is a different place from that of my photograph book. My book has no proud "clasp" to it, there are no nice, thick, heavily gilt-edged pages; you will not find me, for instance, in a setting of pansies (for thoughts), tugging at my whiskers as I lean upon one of those improbable rocks of the 'eighties. I can show you no daguerrotypes; indeed, I am a little doubtful if I can even

spell them for you. But I must say that I find my snapshots fascinating when, searching with growing rage for those wire-cutters, I come across those envelopes. I do waste hours and hours and *hours* looking at the snapshots.

One or the other of the tiresome people who delight in making likely-sounding but inexact comparisons has said, "Memory is like a purse, if it be over-full, that it cannot be shut, all will drop out of it." When I open my untidy photograph book, or start poking about among those envelopes, all drops out of them—but the memories come flocking in.

Perhaps it is for this reason that I would rather not show you my own book at all—at any rate, until you can show me yours. There is another reason. *Somewhere* among those envelopes, there is—though I say it myself—a whole crowd of pictures which are—well, really, *pretty good*. But the ones in my book, now I come to look at them, seem—well, really, *pretty bad*. I don't say that I can't recognise them myself; but people do move *about* so, and the sun is always in such ridiculous positions when I am taking a photograph. All things considered, I think it will be better if, instead of looking at my book, we begin to get together your own.

I must warn you that there are two rather troublesome considerations in the making and maintaining of these snapshot books: one is the snapshot and the other the book. There is a tremendous—but not, unfortunately, an effective demand for a *flick-flock-flack* process in amateur photography. Indeed, if the rest of you had done your duty, there would, by now, have arisen so great a cry from out of the dark (rooms) and among the paste pots that photographic inventors would long since have eased our burden. On the pressing of a button we should be able to take the picture (flick), drop it into the developing-printing box (flock)—and with a triumphant *flack* produce the print ready mounted on a very thin, highly magnetised strip of steel. On returning home, all we should then have to do would be to throw the picture at the next sheet of our (also highly magnetised) steel-sheeted album.

Difficult as it all now is—owing to your own culpable laziness in the past—I am determined that you *shall* start your photograph book, even if I have to help you myself. Now, please understand that we don't want a lot of fancy flights from you. One picture taken slap into the sun (so that you can call the result "Moonlight on the Loch")—that will answer all the requirements of high art, so far as you are concerned.

Nor do I ask you to run about all over the place taking 'Celebrities,' or 'Historic Occasions.' *That* sort of thing is much better left to the experts—as I know. It is a part of the burden which I carry through life to be at times associated in the way of business with a fussy little man whose supreme confidence in his own abilities is at once his glory and my handicap. It recently became desirable that a photograph should be obtained of an Historic Occasion: very great personages and bishops were to be present and, I think, a bridge was to be opened or blown up—according to which way the voting went at the last moment. I am rather vague about that part; but, anyhow, it was something architectural and very historic. The newspapers all said so; but, unfortunately, the event clashed with something even more architectural or historic—it was given out at the last

moment that no Press photographers would be available. Nothing daunted, my little man announced that *he* would take the pictures.

I explained to him, quite kindly, but with, perhaps, a mild note of exasperation, that a special form of camera was necessary, and a high degree of skill. I said that, without being more personal, it was obvious that he had not got the camera. He left the room at a run and—this is the sort of maddening fellow that he is—within an hour he was back again; and not only had he borrowed a Press camera by sheer impudence, but he had been told that for every reproduction of his pictures which Fleet Street used, he would receive some quite fabulous payment. Showing me how easy it was, he popped about the room like a cracker, the camera held on high, practising shots at architecture.

He was away for a couple of hours, but he looked in on me on the way back. He had obtained, he said, a splendid position and taken nearly twenty photographs. There was, he said, no difficulty about the thing at all.

It can have been barely an hour later—so nearly have we attained to flick-flock-flack—when he finally returned. He said nothing, and for some time I supposed that he wished to complete his triumph over me by forcing me to apologise for my doubting of his powers. But, for an almost painfully talkative man, his silence made me suddenly suspicious.



“THOSE OTTER HUNTING ONES”——

How many of his photographs, I asked, were the newspapers going to use?

He said that, as a matter of fact, they were not going to use any of them.

Was that, I inquired, with studied politeness, because the results were, perhaps, not quite up to professional requirements of accuracy and, er, registration?

He answered, a little feverishly, that they were all “As clear as clear”; but—because he was a n



——AND HOUNDS SWIMMING TO A DRAG——

honest as well as a too talkative little man—he added —“what there is of them.”

And at last he took the prints from an inside pocket and showed them to me.

I laughed. For some time I feared I never should stop laughing. Nearly twenty of them—*Ha! Ha! Ha!* All with the same—*Hee! Hee! Hee!* Tears coursed down my cheeks as I fluttered, clutching my sides, from one picture to another. At the last we could only point at them, together, and groan in agony. The bishops on the platform! The very great personages up on the bridge! In every single picture they stood or they sat there—*headless!*

But, with the ordinary small camera for the ordinary small occasions, that periscope action which can result in producing only half a picture is not necessary. You will find it, therefore, easy enough to take the pictures, still easier to put the films in an envelope and send them away to be developed; easiest of all to keep your book at a photographer's and let



——THE BEAGLING ONES NEXT.



THAT ROMAN ROAD—

him stick the pictures in for you. But, since memory is often quite as bad as a snapshot, you had better stir yourself to write in the names of people, as well as the dates and places.

You must, in addition, have *some* sort of scheme of your own to give the photographer a line to work on, and you had better, therefore, let the prints collect themselves for a year at a time in a large box—then fish them out and arrange them roughly in the broad-sheeted book. If you are a person with a home,

your grouping will be largely round your home. Your home will not alter much in ten years, and if your friends who stay in it remain the same, but look quite different—well, they, if not you, can always put it down to the camera. In any case, the horses and dogs will change quicker than your friends do, and that ought to soothe their feelings; on the other hand, the rabbits and the guinea pigs and peacocks will seem to go on living their same old lives, all through the book. Garden, woodlands, trout streams—left to themselves, these will not alter much from year to year,



—AND LAST, THE MINEHEAD HARRIERS.

but where you yourself have made changes in the landscape, your pictures will be interesting and will give you a chance to decide whether or not those changes were quite so skilful or successful as you pretend to think them.

If you are homeless, then you must collect your memories around the homes of other people. If you find that nobody asks you to the same place twice, you will, of course, diminish the comparison-value of your book; but I dare say you will be three times as welcome somewhere else and still get some very jolly pictures. And, if nobody ever asks you to go anywhere at all? Well, there are lots of places to which a man can go without being asked; I don't think *that* should stop you from capturing bits of England and fitting them together in the jig-saw of your book.

Look! Let's take a fistful from somebody's box. This big one, of last year's light-weight race; that most successful enlargement of the larch plantation valley-beat (with poor old

Geoffrey shooting a yard behind them, as usual). These will do for a start. Now let us have the otter-hunting ones. Yes, *that* one; and there's another of hounds swimming to a drag that's rather jolly. Why do they wear those Bullingdon hats? All right, the beagling ones next. The field are a mixed-looking lot from the performance point of view. No, that's Tom's *second* boy. Yes, makes you feel pretty old, doesn't it? This one, in the roots, is rather good; I like to see 'em popping up and down—don't you? The Osiers, and that Roman Road one will go together; and that Minehead Harriers view, *and* this one at the corner of the wood. Funny how a horse and hound make a picture up; funny how just the corner of a wood, like that, will make you remember things; funny what a——. Very well, give me the "Whoo-hoop!" one. Look out! You'll upset the whole thing! "All will drop out of it." All *has* dropped out of it!

Funny how clumsy some people are. CRASCREDO.

THE NORWEGIAN NIGHTINGALE



A REDWING INSPECTING HER YOUNG.

IN Scandinavia they call the redwing the Norwegian nightingale, and there was a June night when we were returning from a long tramp over the fjelds when the comparison did not seem undeserved. It was one o'clock in the morning, a faint mysterious twilight enveloped mountain and vale, the sun had dipped behind the snow-capped fjelds to the north, but the sky was blushing rosy in preparation for its return, and the scanty northern night was already passing. Only momentary was the dusky glamour that hung over the landscape, and made mysterious the dark forest, and the hills above. On the right a torrent roared in headlong falls, raging in white foam down its rocky course; overhead a woodcock passed, croaking as it flew; and from the birch scrub came the voice of a warbler singing sweetly. But all these sounds were dwarfed and forgotten as another bird voice broke into song, pouring forth its pæan of joy in glorious abandon. It was a thrush-like voice, yet not a thrush, that issued from the dark pine trees and rose so clear above the roaring of the falls. Forgetful of my friends, stumbling ahead down the rough cattle path, I stood and listened to the midnight songster, no longer wondering that the redwing should be dubbed "the Norwegian nightingale." Even when I had passed on, that voice, bubbling with life and joy, followed me down as we dropped by winding paths into the valley. The next time that I heard a redwing singing was under very

different circumstances, on a blazing June day, among the thick undergrowth of a valleyside, whereon the sun poured with a relentlessness that must have been endured to be believed.

I found the redwing's nest by accident. Two of us had been up the fjeld, and had missed our way coming down. To be quite correct, I missed the way, for I declared that of two faint cattle paths the right-hand was the correct one: it was not! It led through scrubby birch, over lichen-covered rocks, beneath pines, and then spruces, to disappear completely where the hillside became a tangled confusion of rocks and bushes. If we only kept straight on, we were bound to reach the valley, I remarked, which was perfectly true, the only drawback being a precipitous cliff that appeared at our feet. My companion, who had already had an exhausting climb, asked what we were to do now? I said that if she would wait a few moments, I would explore right-handed, and call to her if it was worth while going on in that direction. Oh! how hot it was scrambling along that steep and slippery hillside, under the oppressive spruces, which seemed to shut out all air, while the wicked "clegs" buzzed around one and bit whenever one paused for an instant. I began to feel that the path had vanished for ever, so that I had no eyes for lily of the valley raising shy white flowers among the beech and oak fern with which the forest floor was carpeted, nor the delicate beauty of the tiny *Maianthemum convallaria* which was so

plentiful everywhere. Even the chattering of fieldfares, the plaintive pipe of a northern bullfinch and the agitated shriek of a redwing failed to rouse my interest — that is, until, as I was letting myself down a rocky corner, a redwing flew out and almost into my face. There, in a bush that clung precariously to the rocks, was the thrush-like nest of the redwing, and in it five lusty youngsters, already showing that light eye-stripe which distinguishes this species from the song thrush. I had found several other redwing nests, but this was the best from a photographing point of view, though, even in its case, the situation was not too good, on account of the overhanging bushes and trees, which made the light poor. Carefully marking the spot by cutting blazes on the neighbouring trees, I retreated to rejoin my friend and announce there was a path ahead. Not only was it a path, but it was the right one, and we were soon down in the valley.

The next morning found me toiling up that path laden with the tent, convinced I would walk straight to the nest, put up the "hide," and return in a few minutes; but twenty minutes later I was still hunting about on the fjeldside, very hot, very cross, and quite unable to re-discover the elusive nest. Slipping and sometimes falling over the dry cut spruce boughs that littered the ground, scrambling down rocks and peering over the cliff, I was about to give it up when the bird flew off her nest! What a snug place she had chosen, right on the cliff-top, whence the grey rock, save for a convenient shelf on which to place the tent, fell sheer to the valley below.

The birds fussed round with anxious cries, cock and hen so much alike that at first I did not know them apart. What pretty, dainty birds they were, so slim and elegant, with darker and more defined markings than our thrush, and, of course, the tawny flanks from which they take their name. Seen thus, at home, in a Norwegian valley, how different they seemed from the redwings that visit us in the winter, and spread in large flocks over our meadows. The latter are comparatively bold, the former are timid, shy and retiring, making a solitary nest in the heart of some thick bush or in a tangle of fern and undergrowth. Only anxiety for that precious nest and its contents, whether



MR. REDWING SINGING IN THE BUSHES—

five blackbird-like eggs or hungry young ones, nerves them to approach the intruder.

The next day two of us went up the hillside, and I took my camera into the tent, while my friend walked away, a precaution that should have ensured the birds coming back to the nest at once; but they were a tiresome couple, and kept me waiting a long time. They amused themselves flying around, the cock often perching on a near-by branch, where he sat and sang. Heard thus at midday, without the glamour of twilight, his song was not so impressive, being a rather weak, tremulous little song, a low sweet warbling, not to be compared with our homely thrush, still less the nightingale. Nevertheless, his performance was charming, and helped to while away the time when I had nothing to do. Even if the redwings allowed business to be slack, there was plenty to listen to, for there was incessant bird conversation about the tent. Fieldfares, the two redwings, a blackbird and her family, a brambling, and some smaller birds were singing, chattering, and scolding incessantly. Besides which there was

the view through the peepholes in the canvas, from the tree-tops near at hand, on which bold fieldfares took stand, to the valley far below, down which the Namsen threaded its way, like a broad ribbon of blue grey laid across the green fields. Beyond the river was the dark spruce forest, stretching to the fjelds, whose bare heights rose grey and snow-flecked against the sky.

But when the redwings came to feed their family I had something else to think of than the view. Having got over their uneasiness at the sight of the lens, they proceeded to feed their family at about twenty-minute intervals, bringing beakfuls of small green caterpillars (a kind that swarmed upon the birch bushes) and of medium-sized red earthworms. Considering how dry the country was, it puzzled me where they got these worms. Sometimes they flew boldly to the front of the nest with these supplies, and at other times they sneaked up to it from the rear, slipping like shadows through the bushes, to appear without warning upon the edge of the nest. These sudden appearances were most demoralising to the camera, for, owing to the shady



—AND WATCHING THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

position, I had to give a time exposure, to do which successfully meant one must fire at the instant the bird alighted, so as to take advantage of her momentary pause before she began to dole out the food to the hungry nestlings. How many plates I spoilt I am afraid to say—literally dozens—and as a benefactress to plate-makers I should rank high.

After feeding, the redwing always attended to sanitary matters, but an instantaneous exposure being out of the question, I could not get a record of this. Both cock and hen were equally particular about it, removing the excrement and carrying it away.

The young redwings, being well fed—not to say stuffed—by their parents, grew amazingly, but one was ahead of his brothers and sisters. This promising youngster early made up his mind that he wanted to see the world. It was my third visit when he decided the time had come to leave home. From a peep-hole in the tent side I saw him stand up in the nest, stretch his little wings, look over the edge of the nursery, and deliberately

hop out. I crawled from the tent, caught the precocious baby, and put him back. If a young bird can be said to "glare," that one did; but he stayed quiet while I got into the tent, accompanied, I must add, by sundry mosquitoes and enough clegs to keep me entertained for some time. But as for the nestling redwing, no sooner was I out of sight than it stood up again, and deliberately, and with "malice aforethought," jumped out. It did not fly, it just hopped over the edge and out into the world. As it seemed to mean to go its own way, I turned my attention to the four remaining nestlings. It was a warm morning, and they were too distressed by the heat to think of anything else. They lay "spread-eagled," panting, with open beaks; but the return of one of the parents instantly roused them to clamorous activity.

With every visit of mine the old redwings grew bolder and less shy, paying no attention to noises from the hide, and not much to me when I came outside it. It is true they did not like me to



REDWING AND FAMILY.

stand near the nest, when the cock got excited, fluttering around quite close, and snapping his beak with a cracking sound, just like an angry thrush. His excitement was also vented in song. He would fly down to a branch near the nest and sing a few bars as if in defiance of me. He was, indeed, a brave,

plucky little bird; and now, when I hear the "tweet, tweet!" of redwings calling to each other as a visiting flock passes over on a chilly winter day, I think of that redwing and his demure little mate, with their family, on that hot fieldside, under the blazing Norwegian sun.

FRANCES PITT.

A MEDIAEVAL HAND CANNON

THERE are very few specimens of European firearms which are earlier in date than the middle of the sixteenth century. The Tower of London armouries boast a few pieces which belonged to Henry VIII and date from 1540, and here and there we find in Continental armouries pieces which can be ascribed to the late fifteenth century. We owe the preservation of most of the sixteenth century specimens to the fact that they were expensive works of art. The commoner undecorated pieces have vanished. In the same way, no specimen of an English longbow exists, with the solitary exception of two rough unfinished bow staves, recovered from the wreck of the Mary Rose, which sank in 1545. Out of the hundreds of thousands of broad arrow-heads, once the standard missile weapon of the country, not a handful exist to-day.

The discovery in England of a small fourteenth century bombard, or hand cannon, in perfect condition is, therefore, an event of considerable archaeological importance. The type is that shown in the earliest illustrated MS., and guns of this kind are recorded in use at the siege of Calais by Edward III in 1346. It is not easy to date the weapon, for early cannon of this type were in use at Amberg in 1301, at Ghent in 1313, and, as "Crakys of War," were used by Edward III against the Scots in 1327.

The piece consists of a conical tube 32½ ins. long, with a muzzle diameter of 4½ ins., tapering down to an external 2 ins. diameter chamber. The outside of the barrel is reinforced by twenty-four wrought-iron rings which have evidently been shrunk on while red hot. The barrel itself is not a single piece of metal lapped into a cone, but is built of three segments or pieces lap-welded. This point is important, for it shows that the maker of those days could not get wrought iron plate or strip of ½ in. thickness in widths greater than 6 ins., and was so forced to build up his barrel from three segments in order to make a cone or trumpet of 15 ins. external circumference.

The cone construction served several uses. It allowed shot of varying diameter to be used, and it reinforced the actual chamber, or powder-burning end, with a greater thickness of metal.

The projectile was almost certainly a stone ball, though iron shot of small diameter could have been fired. The balance of probability is against the use of iron shot, for iron was expensive, and, for projectiles of equal diameter, weighs rather more than three times as much as stone.

It is interesting to consider the piece as a practical weapon. It is strong enough to take a loose-fitting stone ball, and if we consider the weak un-grained powder of those days—stuff rather like squib or rocket composition—one judges that it would have stood a charge of about one-tenth the weight of the projectile—if the latter was stone. If it was iron shot, the charge needed to project a 3 in. diameter ball would, probably, have burst the gun. The conical structure indicates an early date, for by 1425 wearers of armour were complaining that bullets penetrated their plate. This suggests that by 1425 parallel, rather than conical, bores were in use, for it is almost impossible to believe that a projectile fired from a cone possessed any great penetration or high velocity. In effect it must have been much more like a mortar or howitzer and, despite its small size, useful for siege or position warfare in order to drop high-angle projectiles on the defenders. A contemporary ballad about the siege of Calais in 1346 gives a good concise sketch of the value of early bombards:

Gonners to eschew their art
Into the town in many a parte
Schot many a fulle great stone
Thanked be God and Mary mild
They hurt neyther man, woman, nor child
To the houses though they did harm.

In fairness to Edward's Ministry of Munitions, we must state that stone shot were not entirely relied upon, and that, on September 1st, 1346, 73 large leaden shot, 31 small shot and 6 pieces of lead were sent by Robert de Mildenhalle to Calais. Stone ammunition was in use right up to Elizabethan times and probably as late as the Civil War, but the art of gunnery was better understood, and though Nye, the Republican master gunner, speaks of



EARLY BOMBARDS IN ACTION.

The drawing is from the Royal MS. Chronique d'Angleterre, which was made for Edward IV in the latter part of the fifteenth century. It shows the English attacking Ribodane in the previous century, but illustrates contemporary armour and weapons. The archers are attacking with a tank, and the defenders are using "bearing arrows" to repel the assault.

"marble, pibble stones and hard blew stones" as projectiles, these were, probably, all lapped in lead cases and fitted the bored cannon of the time fairly tightly.

By the latter part of the fifteenth century the light-weight conical type of portable gun designed for stone shot must have given place to the heavier cylinder-bore cannon or culverin, strong enough to fire metal projectiles, for in 1497 we find Simon Ballard of Ash-down Forest casting iron shot.

It is not easy to decide whether the piece can be classed as a true cannon or as a hand cannon. It is portable and, weighing only 20lb., can be lifted in one hand. Two projections or eye-bolts beneath show that it was meant to fit on a wooden stock. So mounted, it could possibly have been held, aimed and fired by one man, or was propped up on some simple form of fork and fired from a rest, rather than from the shoulder.

Ignition was by plunging a lighted match into the flash-pan. This is provided with a simple swing cover to exclude damp, but there are no signs of a serpentin or lock having been attached. The match-lock originated about 1450, and by that time the hand culverin or hand cannon had a cylindrical bore.



THE BOMBARD.

There are no armourers' marks or any details which would help one to a more precise date. The weapon corresponds closely to some of the small bombards shown in illustrations in various Royal and Harleian MSS. of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, and is, probably, the earliest hand cannon or light firearm of its kind in Great Britain.

Even if we adopt a cautious and conservative estimate of

its age, and hesitate about declaring it to be actually a gun which might have been on Crécy field, we can place it in the last half of the fourteenth and the first half of the fifteenth centuries. This would include the siege of Harfleur and Agincourt in 1415. Who can

tell but that this very piece may have been among King Harry's artillery train when, in return for a scornful gift of tennis balls, he sailed for France to teach—

. . . the pleasant prince this mock of his

Hath turned his balls to gunstones;

and a Gothic world beheld—

. . . the ordnance on their carriages

With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harfleur.

HUGH POLLARD.

THE END OF THE GOLFING YEAR

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, like Christmas Day, seems to put upon the writer a duty to impart, if possible, a certain topical flavour to his wares. The Christmas flavour must clearly be of a jovial kind; in the case of New Year's Day there is an option, because the day is not only the beginning of a new year, in golf as in other things, but also the end of an old one. I am bound to be reasonably cheerful about 1927, but I am also entitled, if, owing to the after-effects of Christmas, I feel that way inclined, to be reasonably depressed about 1926.

In fact, it is easy enough to be depressed about 1926 if we look back on the achievements of our golfing champions. Indeed, they are not champions, because the Americans have run away with both our Championships. It has been rather a melancholy year. Nor is there much consolation in the irrelevant, if glorious, circumstance that a young English lady has just won the typewriting championship against the embattled damsels of all Europe. It would be reopening old sores to go through the record again. The form of our professionals in the Open Championship was altogether too bad to be true, but, still, there it was—a solid, painful fact; and it seems that they will have to wait some time before trying to wash out in blood that sad blot on their escutcheon, because in 1927 the American and British Championships will take place at the same date, unless—and there is a hope of it—some arrangement can be arrived at. There is one remark that occurs to me on this point. The British professional is told that he ought to work harder at the game, to practice in every spare moment of his time, and so forth. That may be very true, but does he get much encouragement to do so beyond being told to "go in and win"? He is not very well paid; only in few cases does he make a good income; sometimes, even when he has what the unthinking would deem a good job, he barely contrives to make both ends meet. Playing in tournaments costs him a good deal of money, and he will very often do better, from a practical point of view, by staying at home and minding his business. It is worthy of observation that lately one of the undoubted "plums" of the profession has been competed for. The winner was one who, though a good golfer, does not profess to take part in competitive professional golf, but has other qualities which make him a useful servant to his club. From this it seems that golf clubs want, first and foremost, a man who will render them direct service, not one who may bring them reflected glory from his deeds in the field.

While on the subject of professionals, there is one word of farewell to be said to a distinguished member of that body. Our old friend, Jack White, after many years of service, has retired from Sunningdale, and we shall see him there no more, though we shall be able to see him and buy his very excellent clubs, if we want to, at a shop in London. It is a great thing that

we are not to lose him altogether, for Jack is one of the characters of golf. His perennial keenness, which has helped him so much in his business, has made him, likewise, delightful and stimulating company. He has something of the quality of his uncle, Ben Sayers. He is so sure that the latest something that he has discovered, whether it is a club or a method of swinging it, is *the* eternal secret, that he convinces us entirely. He can make us believe that we really are going to play better than ever we did before, and that is a gift for which he should be truly grateful. May all good luck attend him.

When we turn from the professionals to the amateurs we have no great cause for hilarity. Certainly, our amateurs fought well enough in the Walker Cup match, even though they just lost it, but the future does not look particularly bright. For the last few years we have regarded three players, Mr. Tolley, Mr. Wethered and Sir Ernest Holderness, as our unquestionably first line of defence. At the present time that line seems hardly as strong as it was. Any of the three—or all of them—might at any moment play as well as ever they did, but, temporarily at least, they have receded a little way, and no one has arrived to reinforce them. Three young players come to mind, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Cave. All three are good, but how good it is a little difficult to say. For the moment, the most consistently successful British amateur is, probably, Major Hezlet, who, though he failed in the Championship, has yet been in great form throughout the year; but then, the fact that Major Hezlet is a very good golfer is no new one. No one forgets Mr. Harris, but he is not quite so young as he once was.

Let us, on the other hand, turn to our own private and humble golf, and we may be pretty certain of feeling tolerably cheerful at the beginning of a new year. That is, at any rate, so if we have happened to play even moderately well in our last game in December (I happen to have done so myself, and that is why I am so hopeful). We can judge other golfers with cold, impartial eyes—we can say, sometimes with a spice of malice that masquerades as pity, that poor old so-and-so is "too old," that he is "done," that he is steadily getting worse, although it would be a wanton insult to put up his handicap and hurt his feelings. Our intellect may, ostensibly, assent to such home truths about ourselves, but our secret heart refuses to do so. After all, we say to ourselves, we *might* improve; there is no absolute reason why we should not do so. It is contrary to human experience, but so are many strange things. At least, if it is unlikely that we shall ever get longer, there is no conceivable reason why we should not get steadier. And then there is always Mr. Charles Hutchings to fall back upon. He was fifty-three when he won the Championship. Surely we, who are not yet qualified for the Seniors' Golfing Society, may win a monthly Bogey.

THE VATICAN BASILICA

OF ST. PETER—II.

By GEOFFREY SCOTT.

IT cannot be said that Michelangelo improved on Bramante's conception for the interior of St. Peter's. Bold and impressive, as it is, the merits of the scheme are essentially Bramante's. Michelangelo's modifications are in the direction of further simplifying the space and further increasing the scale of the parts. And where the actual dimensions are so great it is doubtful whether these two tendencies do not rather detract from our appreciation. The human scale is too absent, and, consequently, in the magnitude of these larger units we lose something of the efficacy of the total space

value. The baroque tendency is already present in these modifications; but the emphasis on size rather defeats its own end when we are not given sufficient means of measuring it. Both Bramante's and Peruzzi's schemes would certainly have seemed larger as well as more detailed.

It is fair to note that the change of character given to Bramante's plan by Michelangelo is largely consequent on the steps which it was necessary to take in order to secure the safety of the piers. The four great central piers of Bramante had not yet received their load, and already they showed signs of collapsing under their own weight. It seemed necessary, therefore, to suppress the enormous niches which were weakening them at the base. But this meant suppressing, for the sake of symmetry, the niche formations answering to them, in Bramante's project, on the other side of the aisles, and with these was lost the possibility of repeating, round the central space of the dome, a series of four apsidal groups echoing the main plan. In squaring up the outer faces of the piers, Michelangelo was led, logically, to a rectilinear treatment of the whole; his vistas lost in scale and rhythm, and his plan became, virtually, a square traversed by a cross. In such a plan you are compelled to take every vista at a leap; in Bramante's or Peruzzi's, on the other hand, you can be waylaid by subordinate systems standing, as it were, in a musical relation to the whole space; and yet not only is every vista open, but our capacity to assimilate their size is increased. We are assisted to *grow into* the building, spatially, by a series of middle terms.

Where Michelangelo authoritatively asserts himself is, rather, in the exterior. There is no doubt his mass is more fused, his composition more energetic than Bramante's, and the scale, with all its faults, remains impressive, especially when seen in conjunction with the sacristy. His most vital modification is in the actual form of the dome. Bramante's hemisphere, borrowed from the Pantheon, was, like its model, considered primarily from an interior point of view. But the semicircular sweep, which, from within, has the satisfying curve of the sky above our heads, appears, from without, relatively inert. Buried, as the Pantheon is in its stepped casing, which provides abutment,



G. R. Ballance.

THE EAST FRONT ADDED BY CARLO MADERNA.

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"A CLOUD OF WITNESSES."
Figures on the balustrade of Bernini's southern colonnade.

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G. R. Ballance. ON THE PARAPET OF MADERNA'S EAST FRONT.

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G. R. Ballance. THE "GLORIOUS COMPANY" ON THE COLONNADE.

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THE OBELISK OF CALIGULA.

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all sense of upward movement is, externally, lost; and even in Bramante's scheme the dome, seen from the outside, is still essentially a lid. That is, we are more conscious of its actual downward movement than of any apparent lifting force. It is a geometric form, a classical Euclidean composition, appealing to the mind and calling no vital echo from our physical sensibility. That is precisely what the baroque spirit was concerned to alter. It was concerned to diminish the merely mathematical element in a humanist architecture, and to stress the vital suggestion. Or, rather, since, properly considered, the whole of Renaissance architecture, culminating in Bramante, is humanised, it would be more exact to say that Michelangelo sought to stress the energetic rather than the static physical implications in architectural form. The contour of Michelangelo's dome, therefore, was lifted from the semicircular to a more soaring curve, which seems to pick up the steep cliffs and semidomes of the transepts and carry the whole mass of the building upward instead of returning it, like Bramante, back upon itself. Michelangelo, in making this decisive alteration, no doubt had Brunelleschi's dome in mind: he was reverting to the Florentine from the Roman example. But he was anxious to give it a more satisfyingly classical air—less Gothic-looking ribs, a more swelling curve, a loftier and nobler base. But all these factors greatly complicated the technical problem. By altering his contour, he had to deal with a more powerful thrust; and by setting the contour free to the eye he had to deprive it of support at the proper point; and by making the abutment consist of a graceful peristyle he rendered it materially inadequate as well as misplaced. And here another baroque tendency is conspicuously asserted. Michelangelo set himself to discover the combination of dome and drum which would give the abstract form best fitted to convey a strong dynamic suggestion to the spectator; he then set about securing it and rendering it stable in actuality. He did not start with the problem of security and allow that to dictate the form.

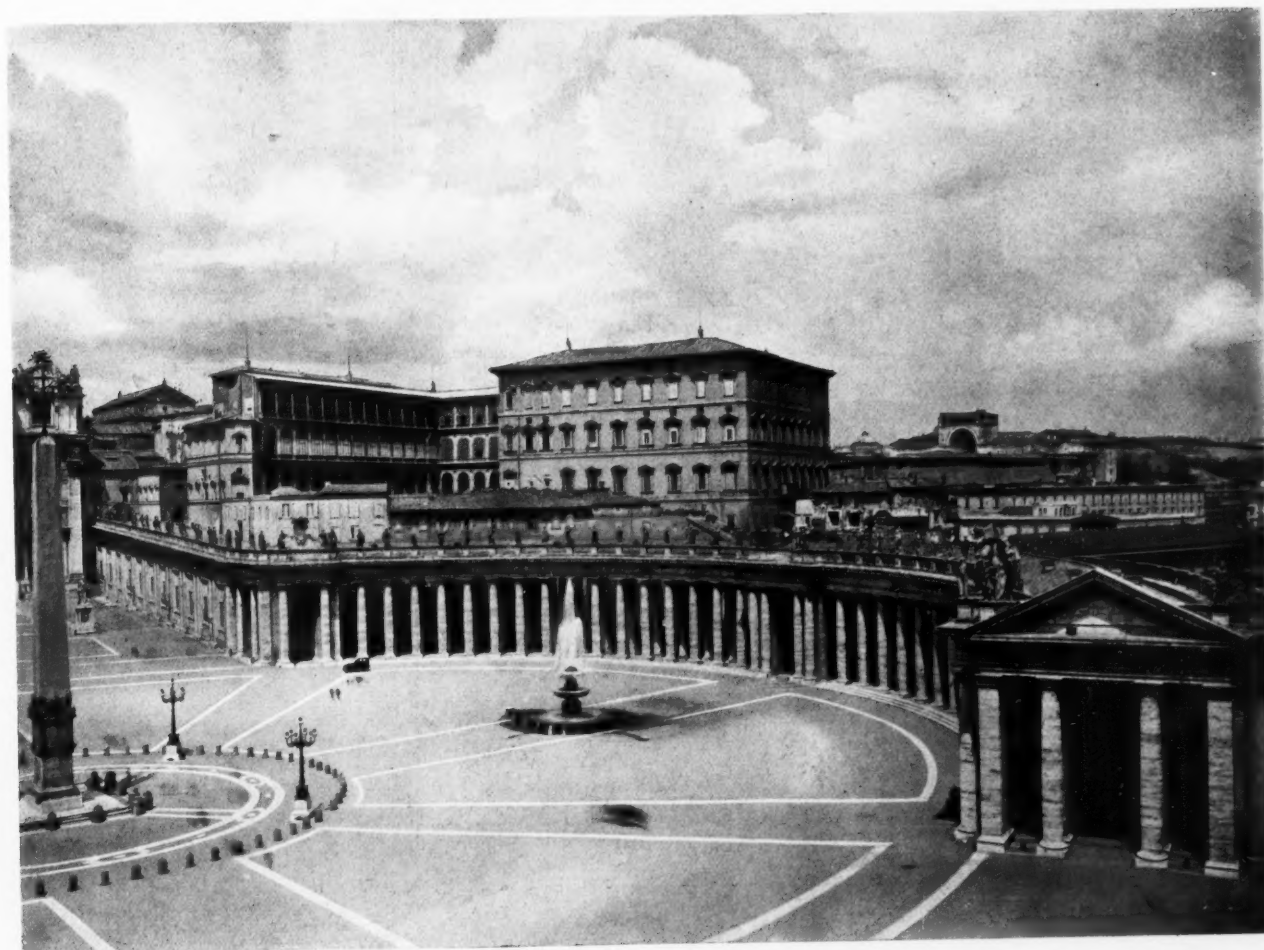
The structure is, in fact, dependent for its stability on a series of internal chains. At Florence, Brunelleschi had tied his dome together on the same principle, but he had relied less boldly on it, and had not so clearly distinguished between his æsthetic and his structural problem. Michelangelo was determined to be the tyrant of dynamics: he will extract from them all psychologically valuable suggestions, and magnify these; and, for the rest, he will reduce them to obscure servitude. This high and mighty baroque attitude is very congenial to the militant spirit of St. Peter's. And it was of momentous consequence for the future of architecture. Many other baroque preferences are exhibited by



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LOOKING FROM THE DOME OVER THE BORGO TO THE PONTE S. ANGELO.



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THE VATICAN AND THE NORTHERN COLONNADE.



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THE NORTH ARM OF THE COLONNADE.

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THE END OF THE NORTH COLONNADE.

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Michelangelo's treatment of the exterior. He is determined to present it as a single unit. This is a church. It is not a series of any description: a happy family of united architectural features, such as Bramante's exterior would have harmoniously exhibited; still less a multiple doll's house such as Sangallo, with his tier upon tier of arcades, had designed. The hulk of Michelangelo's building is simplified to a high degree; a single gigantic Corinthian order proclaims the singleness of the idea. This is *one* building, and a big one: how big, you may judge by the base of the order which curves in magnificent simplicity beside you as you walk round the apses of the church. The rising ground which envelops St. Peter's on the west and north robs this feature of part of its effect. Had we been allowed Michelangelo's plan in its entirety, the grandeur of the base, which—coming as it does into direct relation with the human stature—is one of the most satisfactory scale-giving elements, would have counted for more. The fenestration is not entirely happy: here the scale has got out of hand; but there is a fine baroque originality in the window, which is repeated all round the attic, above the main cornice. Each window is provided with a long shelving cornice of exaggerated boldness (the details of which are effectively designed to carry for a great distance), while the lower part of the frame is left entirely blank and unprovided with enrichment of any kind, in marked contrast to the windows below. The effect of this, repeated round the building, is to provide the attic with a kind of intermittent and decorative cornice, which finishes off the elevation. The actual cornice of the huge attic can thus be kept insignificant without baldness, and nothing is allowed to compete with the single giant cornice of the order. Such a treatment of a window, so paradoxically and unclassically framed, would have been impossible to any architect before Michelangelo. He has got away from the conception of architecture as a box of classical bricks, limited and fixed in shape, to be arranged, and treats his units of design as high-handedly as, in the dome, he treated his "laws" of structure. He conducts, as it were, an orchestra of forms. The window-shape in the attic must give out the note which is just then required of it, without regard to the habits it may have acquired in classic solo or quartet. The motive of its upper frame is suddenly called upon to close the entire vertical progression. I have dwelt on this detail because it serves as well as another to illustrate the decisive change which Michelangelo brought into architecture. These are the "liberties" which constitute "baroque." But they have, as here, a law and logic of their own.

On Michelangelo's death, in 1564, Vignola took charge of the basilica. Fortunately, the master had left drawings and models which enabled Giacomo della Porta, later on, to carry out the cupola; and, except for the colossal figures which were to have crowned the peristyle, the dome we see is Michelangelo's. The absence of these figures is to be regretted: they would have completed the profile of the contour, affording a transition between the shelf of the drum and the curve of the cupola.

In the later part of the sixteenth century the basilica presented a strange appearance, most like some portentous ruin drawn by Piranesi. The construction of the actual cupola was not yet begun. The drum alone rose, a gigantic cylinder open to the sky. Towards the east a large portion of the primitive basilica remained standing, and beyond, the ground was uneven and unkempt. New buildings and derelict antiquities were scattered planlessly around. Among these, close to where the sacristy now stands, rose the "Obelisk of Caligula": the only monument of its kind in Rome which had so survived the vicissitudes of fifteen hundred years as to remain erect and intact in its original position. Its base, buried in the risen ground, was still planted on the *spina*, or central island of the Circus of Nero, on one wall of which the old basilica had been insecurely founded. These Egyptian monoliths, with their Roman imperial memories, had a peculiar appeal to the imagination of the Renaissance, and it had long been an ambition of the popes to remove the obelisk of Caligula to a more conspicuous position. Nicolas V had dallied with the problem, but had been deterred by the technical difficulties of lifting with safety a weight of more than a million Roman pounds. Julius II had also gone



G. R. Ballance.

IN BERNINI'S COLONNADE.

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THE OUTER CURVE OF THE SOUTH COLONNADE.

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FROM COLONNADE ACROSS THE PIAZZA.



CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE NORTH COLONNADE.

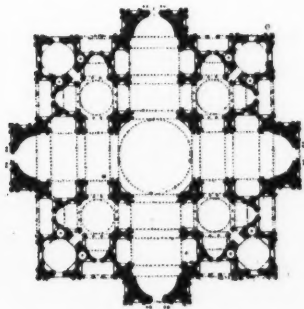


G. R. Ballance. THE OBELISK AND FOUNTAINS THROUGH THE SOUTH COLONNADE. Copyright.

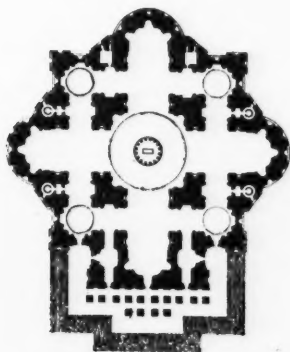
into the matter; and the younger Fontana (with pardonable family pride) suggests that Michelangelo was afraid to stake his reputation on the task. In any case, the feat was reserved for Domenico Fontana to achieve, at the bidding of Sixtus V, the great seventeenth century pope who gave Rome the noble planning and baroque stamp which it still retains.

Since the wooden horse was dragged creaking through the walls of Troy, I doubt if the history of architecture contains any enterprise of finer gusto than this affair of the removal of the obelisk as it stands recorded in the pages of Fontana, or more picturesque than this same feat as it is presented in the engravings of the time. Nothing was left undone to mark the solemnity of the occasion. Before dawn the nine hundred workmen heard Mass, confessed themselves and received the Communion. Precautions of a more mechanical order had not been neglected. The obelisk was sheathed with boards and iron hoops, and an enormous castle of timbers was scientifically constructed for the operation of the pulleys by which, according to the precepts of Ammianus Marcellinus, the monolith was to be levitated. From the top of this amazing structure the architect surveyed his dispositions while companies of men toiled (very hard, according to the engravings) at the thirty-five windlasses which controlled the pulleys. Their efforts were so exactly timed that at the very first turn the monolith, which had remained immobile since the beginning of the Christian era, responded to Fontana's demand. The Pope applauded, guns were fired from the castle of St. Angelo, trumpets blew, bells were rung from every tower, and the architect was borne in triumph.

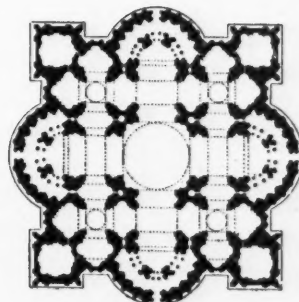
Four months later a still greater pomp, and even more extensive mechanical operations, attended the re-erection of the monument. "The Pope," says Ranke, summarising the narrative, "chose for this undertaking the 10th of September, a Wednesday, which he had always found to be a fortunate day, and the last before the feast of the Elevation of the Cross, to which the obelisk was to be dedicated. . . . Everything went well: the obelisk was moved by three great efforts, and an hour before sunset it sank upon its pedestal upon the backs of the four bronze lions which appear to support it. The exultation of the people was indescribable and the satisfaction of the Pope complete. He remarked in his diary that he had succeeded in the most difficult enterprise that the mind of man could imagine. He caused medals commemorating it to be struck, received congratulatory poems in every language, and sent formal announcements to all potentates. He affixed a strange inscription, boasting that he had wrested this monument from the Emperors Augustus and Tiberius." The story further runs that during the critical moments of this enterprise the vast concourse was compelled, under pain of death, to keep absolute silence: an edict which was braved by one of the workmen shouting out to the architect a piece of necessary advice. The whole narrative of the obelisk well illustrates the view that St. Peter's is the architecture of the Church militant rather than contemplative. "Quod erat faciendum" might have been added to the inscriptions on its base.



BRAMANTE'S PLAN.



MICHELANGELO'S PLAN.



PERUZZI'S PLAN.

This was in 1586. Twenty years later Michelangelo's scheme for the basilica had been carried to completion, except for the façade, when Paul V took his revolutionary decision to revert to a Latin cross, and called upon Maderna to lengthen the nave. The significance of this choice and its architectural consequences were discussed in the last article. The needs of ritual counted for much; but it is probable that the elementary desire for sheer magnitude counted for more. The metropolitan basilica must, ideally, contain all the churches of Christendom, as the slabs on the pavement of the nave, indicating the limits which they would occupy, remind us. In this cult of sheer size Paul V has, at any rate, the authority of Aristotle, for that philosopher, who certainly possessed the "Western" mind, roundly asserts that "the larger thing is always the more beautiful." ("Within reasonable limits," he characteristically adds.) In architecture there is much to be said in support of his naïve pronouncement. But the trouble with St. Peter's is that it fails to look big enough for its actual inches, and that it has not made up its mind what size its unit of measurement is to be. The coffering of the vaults gives a fine scale to the building, which is defeated by the coarseness of the order, and still more by the bewilderingly heterogeneous sizes of the sculptured human forms which so insistently thrust themselves upon our notice. Even in the equal spandrels of the nave the figures grow larger as they recede from the dome. Elsewhere the figures are so vast as to reduce the size of the building, and yet so mixed up with others of lesser (but still superhuman) stature as to lose the value of their own dimensions. In the medley, we end by feeling that the human figure, and we ourselves, are of no size in particular: a serious architectural defect. The fault lies almost entirely in the decoration. This is very evident on those rare occasions—the vigil of St. Peter is, I think, one of them—when the windows of the basilica are darkened by heavy curtains. The gain must be seen to be believed. The great church immediately assumes an immense majesty of *size* and a greatly increased beauty of proportion. Partly, this is because it is, normally, so light that we seem to be in the open air and almost lose the value of an enclosed space. But chiefly it is due to the obliteration of the sculpture, which still gives a play of light and richness, but is no longer clear enough to falsify the scale. A small procession passes to some side altar, a few candles are lit, and above and around, and measured by them, rises the vastness of the vaults.

At such times we shall not feel like quarrelling with the nave, however wrong in principle; nor when sixty thousand people stand waiting there for the distant sound of the silver trumpets. To complain that a Latin nave and a domed cross are in flat contradiction seems, then, rather like objecting to the doctrine of infallibility on the ground of two unreconciled declarations of faith. This is the church of the West, the architecture you want, the basilica seems to reply. You may have it both ways: you may stand at certain points and enjoy the symmetry conceived by Bramante and Michelangelo; or you may watch to see the nodding fans come into view far down Maderna's nave, as the *Sedia Gestatoria* is carried slowly forward. But you must not argue about it.

Externally, the result is more disastrous. Not only does the nave cut off the dome miserably from the piazza, but Maderna's front has many faults of distribution. It has, architecturally, nothing to say; and its intercolumniation is very weak. Bernini's *campanili* might have done something to distract the eye, but, whether from a radical defect or (as Bernini insisted) from the machinations of his enemies, the only one of these which he built was shortly pulled down.

Bernini's association with St. Peter's dates from 1629, but it was not till 1667 that his great piazza was finally completed in front of the basilica. A great many schemes had been considered. An oblong, an octagon, and a completely circular plan had all been mooted. The position of the obelisk, which could not lightly be sent on a second journey, was something

of an embarrassment. The choice of the wide elliptical plan was made partly on its account. Fontana was strongly of opinion that the proper treatment of an ellipse would have been to set it with its long axis on the axis of the church. And this view is illustrated in the two domed churches in the Piazza del Popolo, where the altar and entrance are placed at each end of the longer axis. Bernini has shown at St. Andrea Quirinale that he is of the opposite opinion; and he is right. The spectator who enters on an ellipse, set as at St. Andrea and St. Peter's, is led to identify his sense of gesture with the wider curve, spread to his right hand and his left more generously than a circle. If he enters on the other axis, the movement suggested is niggardly and almost hesitating. He is not drawn straight to the door or altar opposite; neither is he related at all liberally to the lateral space. For this reason the shorter axis of an ellipse should be considered the principal one. The relevance of this humanist argument is confirmed by two very interesting drawings by Bernini's hand in the Chigi collection. In them he has described the piazza actually within the arms of a man whose gesture defines the same curve. Apart from the plan, Bernini had numerous alternatives for the treatment of the porticoes, some of them being for two-storeyed edifices of a more complicated order. But no scheme equals in dignity the one actually adopted, where a nobly Doric simplicity is successfully wedded to the baroque declamation of that astounding "cloud of witnesses" who occupy the sky-line.

Even here finality is not reached. The ends of the colonnade, as we see them, are arbitrarily cut off and their side-pediments left undecorated. In Bernini's scheme a separate Doric pavilion was to have stood between these, facing the church. But this final link in the chain was never forged. It is as though the theme of the Vatican basilica, always complete, might never be ended.

And it so happens that if you extend the main axis of the plan of St. Peter's through the piazza and far away across the intervening houses to the end of the Borgo, you will exactly strike the Tiber at the north end of the Ponte S. Angelo, which crosses the river precisely at right angles to that axis. Thus, if the Borgo were opened up, you could stand with the bridge on your left hand and the castle on your right, and look straight up the vista to the dome, which, from that distance, would rise entirely clear of Maderna's masking front. Domenico Fontana prepared a great scheme to bring the lay-out down to that logical point. He proposed to repeat the inclined covered porticoes once again on the other side of the piazza, and at the focal point where their slanting axes would converge on the main axis of the basilica he designed a semicircular arcade with fountains, utilising the overflow of those in the piazza. Beyond this a vast wedge-shaped market place would have extended down to the Tiber.

So, by energy and accretion, proceeds the Church of the West. The Pantheon is added to the "Temple of Concord," Maderna's nave to Michelangelo's cross, the porticoes to the nave, the piazza to the porticoes; and all these elements, strung on a single axis, remain a whole by force of dramatic consistency. The two climaxes are the space under the dome, and the space round the obelisk; so, whether you move east or west, you end on a tremendous affirmation—a kind of demonstrated proof. So, with a like insistence, pediment is placed above pediment in the baroque architecture, and crown is added to crown on the tiara of the pontiff. "Christus vincit; Christus regnat; Christus imperat": the same triple affirmation, the same crescendo, inspires even the inscription on the obelisk. On either side, day and night, the fountains maintain their giant watery shapes, drawn from the distant depths of Bracciano; and the French monarch who, visiting the Basilica, believed that they had been "turned on" in his honour, could not credit the force and abundance which keeps them, like the voice of St. Peter's, always renewed, always active, always saying the same thing: "Quod erat faciendum. Quod erat, urbi et orbi, demonstrandum."

MORE PROFITABLE GRASSLAND

WHENEVER agricultural depressions sweep over the arable districts, there is usually the inevitable laying down of land to grass. This has been quite a common practice since the war, and has effected economics in relation to the working and management of the land so as to enable the income of the farm to more nearly balance the expenditure. It would be idle to assume that the land which has been laid down in this way is always giving its maximum output, yet there can be no question about the desirability of encouraging maximum production.

As a result of the information provided by good practice during recent years, there is every reason to believe that the laying down of land to grass in the arable districts may actually be utilised as a direct means of increasing the fertility of rotation land. It is usually found that the soils which are most costly to cultivate are the strong clays. These are also the ones which seem naturally to make good pastures, provided the fertility and drainage is satisfactory. The problem still remains as to the future of the light land farms, on which sheep and barley have been the main source of income. There was a time when the impression existed that these light soils did not go down satisfactorily to grass. It is on these soils, however, that a period under grass could do much for the fertility as a whole. Thus, it is worth while considering the possibilities in this direction.

Light soils now present no terrors to the seedsman who is asked to supply a suitable seeds mixture. Innumerable examples of successful seeding results on light soils now exist in most counties, even in the districts of low rainfall. Wild white clover has revolutionised seeds mixtures in general, so that it is practically indispensable where a ley of fairly long duration is required. There are, however, further possibilities of usefulness resulting from this modern practice. Light soils in general are deficient in organic matter. When they are under the plough, large quantities of farmyard manure or the ploughing in of green crop residues which have been folded on the land by sheep or pigs are necessary in order to maintain the fertility. Recent experience has tended to show that in order to produce this necessary fertility large sums of money have been lost through the yard feeding of cattle and the maintenance of an arable flock of sheep. Many have given thought to these very pressing problems of future policy, and it does seem desirable to urge the incorporation of a system of longer grass leys on the arable land.

The points which are in favour of this course of action are fairly logical. The present four-course rotation which is so extensively followed means an intensive system of arable culture. It is expensive in labour and, apart from wheat, contains few paying crops on holdings of ordinary fertility. The system of more grass land would mean the cutting down of the area of expensive root crops, and in this way a four-course rotation could be turned into a six or seven course rotation simply by substituting a three or four years' grass ley in place of the one year's seeds or clover. Apart from the valuable grazing which becomes available, there is at the same time an accumulation of organic matter and fertility which enables the arable crops to respond more profitably when that land is again broken up by the plough. In fact, it has been found necessary on farms of high fertility in the north to modify the ordinary cropping after a wild white clover ley by reason of the tendency for the cereal crops to become laid or lodged. Under the better weather conditions farther south there would not be the same objections to cropping with cereals, and particularly with wheat after such a ley.

Much, however, depends on the seeds mixture which is chosen, and it will generally be advisable to state one's requirements to firms of repute in the seed trade should any lack of

knowledge exist as to suitable mixtures. Most of the successful long ley mixtures are modelled on the lines of those mixtures so successfully employed at the Northumberland Agricultural Experimental Station. Furthermore, it is found to be unnecessary in practice to include more than a very few species. Thus, Professor Stapledon has conclusively demonstrated in Wales that for grazing purposes simple mixtures give satisfactory results. But here again their composition is important.

An example of more than ordinary interest is depicted in the accompanying illustration, which concerns two different seeds mixtures, yet with a common basis. Thus the portion of the field on the right shows a well grazed surface, while that on the left is rough and badly grazed. The seeds mixtures sown were:

	On the left.	On the right.
	lbs. per acre.	lbs. per acre.
Perennial rye grass	14	14
Rough-stalked meadow grass	4	4
Wild white clover	—	2
Alsike clover	1½	½
Montgomery late-flowering red clover	2	1

These mixtures were sown for grazing purposes on light arable land for a long ley in 1923, and the development of wild white clover, and the grazing provided has proved to be a revelation in a district where a long ley was supposed to have no chance of establishing itself. Yet on the plot where no wild white clover was sown the grazing is very tufty and bare in the bottom, so that stock have left it alone.

Naturally, a good "take" of seeds is dependent on other factors than a good mixture, especially in relation to the provision of the essential plant foods. In the above case the soil actually has a slight lime requirement, but basic slag was applied in the autumn of the year of seeding and has answered satisfactorily.

SOME FOUNDATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL CATTLE-BREEDING.

Many golden rules have been laid down in the past concerning successful stock-breeding, but it is not claiming too much to say that the success of breeding and rearing any kind of stock is largely dependent on the foundations. Good foundations in stock-breeding are as important as good foundations in house-building, for, after all, the breeder is but a builder in another sense. The foundations in this case, perhaps, are more complicated and concern a variety of factors, of which only some can be controlled; but of those which are amenable to the influence of the breeder it is essential that each one should be explored and utilised to the furthest limit.

Of these factors which count, both the site and the material utilised are of paramount importance. Cattle in particular are often the victims of a badly chosen site or environment. Naturally, the best results, as judged by a high standard of health, are secured where the housing is ideal. Yet one cannot in these days always extensively remodel or rebuild existing buildings to conform with the most approved conditions. Fortunately, however, it is possible to go a little way towards realising the ideal, and that without considerable expense. In this matter there are two ways of viewing the art of cattle-breeding. To expend money on elaborate buildings and to save it on the purchase of well bred stock of desirable merits is a short cut to failure; while the same is also likely to happen if good animals are placed into buildings which lack those properties conducive to the maintenance of good health. The new Milk and Dairies Order which recently came into force is making a bid to ensure that milk shall be produced under reasonably good sanitary conditions. The cowshed, however, is not the only important building on the farm, for in a breeding herd the young animal spends a period of from two to three years away from the milking herd. Furthermore, with the increasing appreciation of dairy herds free from tuberculosis, too much stress cannot be placed on the housing utilised for calves and young stock generally. There are three things which should at all costs be provided for young breeding stock, and these are sunlight, fresh air and a sound floor. A well-lighted building is one which more readily admits the direct rays of the sun,



RESULTS FROM TWO DIFFERENT SEEDS MIXTURES SOWN ON LIGHT ARABLE LAND.

On the left, where no wild clover was sown, the grazing is very tufty and bare in the bottom, so that stock have left it alone. The right hand part of the field is well grazed.

and enables one thereby to grow the young animal in surroundings which are healthier than a sunless building. The simplest manner of improving the lighting is to utilise roof lights more extensively. The fresh air supply of a building must not be confused with a breeze blowing through from one inlet to another outlet. Draughts must be avoided at all costs, but there can be no excuse for the blocking up of the means provided for ventilation on the grounds that the building is too cold. A well fed animal can stand a good deal of cold, and generally, under such conditions, nature provides an extra good growth of hair. This, incidentally, is a feature in favour of a young animal about to be sold, in that it is indicative of a hardy constitution and illustrates that the animal has not been raised under "hot-house" conditions. The floor of the building should be such that there is no accumulation of filth, which sets up obnoxious odours and which is often a hot-bed for disease germs. A good concrete floor, kept well bedded with litter, is the best for hard wear, good health and general economy.

Assuming that good buildings obtain and that a desirable type of breeding animal is kept, it is of the utmost importance that there should be no slackness manifested with regard to the feeding of the calves. The most important time in the life of the young animal is

for the first three months. Too often on milk-selling farms there is a desire to economise in the home use of new milk in order to put more on the market. This often means that calves have to go on to whole milk substitutes at too early an age, and as a result the health and development of the calf is not always as satisfactory as it should be. It is now generally recognised that the best results are secured when whole milk is fed for the first month. Then, in substituting artificial foods, it is important to always remember that the new milk should not be stopped immediately, but on a gradual system. This in good modern practice usually means that a calf is getting some whole milk every day for the first six to eight weeks of its life. In connection with the substituted system of feeding for new milk, it is desirable to emphasise that, though there are now on the market a wide choice of foods, only those should be selected which are readily digested and which in practice produce a good state of healthy growth. Generally speaking, the dry-feed system is becoming increasingly popular at the expense of the gruel-feeding system. And of the dry foods which seem to maintain a popularity second to none, a mixture of equal parts by weight of finely nussed linseed cake and crushed oats is among the best.

Money spent on building up a strong, healthy body in the calf stages is more than saved by the time the animal arrives into the milking herd.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN'S FURNITURE AT BULSTRODE PARK

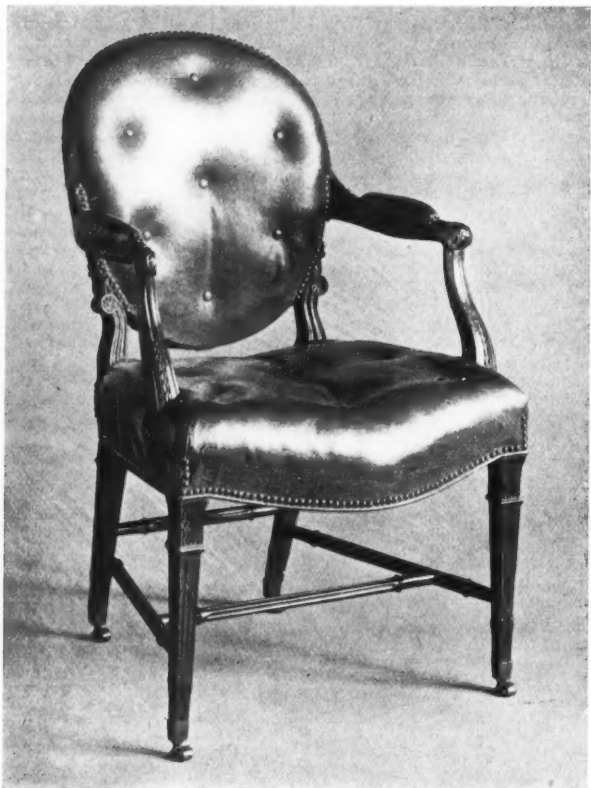
THE collection of furniture at Bulstrode Park, belonging to Sir John Ramsden, is a composite one. A certain amount was inherited by him with his Yorkshire house, Byram Hall, which Robert Adam designed, but the greater portion has been collected by him between 1917 and 1922, and consists of brilliant and early examples of walnut and mahogany. To the collection Bulstrode itself, a house practically rebuilt in Victorian times by the Duke of Somerset, contributes nothing.

With the return of Charles II to England in 1660 the tall-backed chair of walnut with caned seat and back panel became frequent and also movable. Characteristic of the rich and florid style prevailing immediately after the Restoration are the broad carved stretcher and cresting, usually carved with pierced acanthus or large flat scrolls. There are very sharp degrees in quality in the treatment of these carved portions, and a few chairs, designed for Royalty and for great personages witness to the social distinction of the seat of honour occupied by the great personage, while the lesser subordinates sat on stools. Of these chairs designed for seats of honour, an outstanding example is one made for Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II, which was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1926, and bears her arms on a shield on the cresting. This has a certain likeness in detail to the walnut armchair at Bulstrode Park, in which an earl's arms and supporters form the centre of the cresting. The upper portion of the crest is missing, but the arms are those of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, with the supporters, dexter, a panther rampant gardant, fire issuing out of mouth and ears, ducally gorged, and sinister, a lion gorged with a ducal coronet. The original owner was, no doubt, Philip, seventh Earl of Pembroke, termed "Beauish Pembroke" in Lord Rochester's "Coxcombs in Place," who (says Aubrey) was addicted to field sports and hospitality. The detail of the carving is elaborate. The outline of the front legs and the arm supports is overlaid by folds of acanthus, leaves and the broad, leafy scrolls forming the stretcher centre in two *putti* holding a basket of flowers. The uprights of the back, which are spirally twisted, have *putti* as finials, which are holding cups or beakers; while *putti*, again, appear on the broad borders to the centre caned panel, riding upon a bird and gathering bunches of grapes. The deep pendant below this panel is composed of leafy scrolls and *putti*. Vintaging children also appear on the borders to the centre back panel of a walnut armchair in the Victoria and Albert Museum, also richly designed, and in which the arms are carved above the volute with couchant lions, and a crowned female bust forms the centre of the broad stretcher

and cresting; while an eagle-like bird figures in the scrolls framing the caned back panel of Catherine of Braganza's chair. It is interesting to find that, though English chair-makers at the beginning of Charles II's reign adopted the types current on the Continent, the treatment in these fine examples is far richer and more imaginative than in contemporary Continental work. Dating from the last years of the seventeenth century is



WALNUT ARMCHAIR, CARVED WITH THE ARMS OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE. Circa 1675.



MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR (ONE OF A SET),
UPHOLSTERED IN RED LEATHER. *Circa 1780.*



MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR (ONE OF A PAIR),
FORMERLY AT BYRAM PARK. *Circa 1745.*

a desk supported on a walnut stand with turned baluster supports. The desk portion overhangs the lower stage, and the flap which lets down to form a writing-table is supported by two out-swinging legs connected by plain stretchers. The ground of the veneer of this piece is holly, while, for the ornament, walnut is used. The design consists of fine foliated scrolls closely reminiscent of the contemporary work of Boulle, in which balanced arabesque ornament diversified by scrolls and leafage was rendered on

metal and tortoiseshell. The design of the flap is similar to a marquetry desk on stand formerly in the Mulliner collection, in which, however, the ornament is carved out in holly and the ground of the veneer in walnut. The desk flap in both pieces is edged by sand-burnt laurelling.

The walnut seat furniture in this collection includes some examples of well figured veneer. Walnut was, as we read in Chambers' Encyclopædia (in the 1786 edition), "in very



WALNUT ARMCHAIR. *Circa 1720.*



WALNUT ARMCHAIR. *Circa 1720.*



MAHOGANY TRIPOD TABLE.
Circa 1755.



WALNUT TRIPOD TABLE.
Circa 1710.



SMALL MAHOGANY TRIPOD TABLE.
Circa 1760.

great esteem till the quantity of mahogany and other useful woods which have of late years been imported into England almost banished the use of it," while in the early years of the eighteenth century it was much admired for its admirable colour and markings, "especially the firm and close timber about the roots." It was held that the older wood, which showed a marble-like figure, was superior to the young, which was "paler in colour and without any notable grain."

At Bulstrode Park are a number of hoop-back chairs dating from the early years of George I's reign. The eagle claw and ball introduced in the second decade of the eighteenth century is employed as a termination to the legs, and the back and seat rail veneered with lustrous and richly figured wood. Little ornament is added but the eagle-headed terminals to the arms, a carved escallo shell upon the knees and upon a small shaped panel on the cresting. A marbled figure is noticeable in a two-chair-back settee, in which the veneer upon the seat-rail, urn-shaped splats and back uprights is brilliant, while the arms and legs, cut out of solid wood, have no such figure. In an armchair with claw and ball feet, again, the figure of the wood is evident upon the urn-shaped splat, which is linked to the uprights by a strap carved with an acanthus scroll. At this junction in the uprights the arms, of unusual form, are set in; the arm supports are splayed outwards to take the eagle-headed volute (which here turns inwards towards the occupant of the chair). A walnut settee with upholstered back and seat, which has lion-headed arm terminals and claw and ball feet, is covered with needlework in very fine *petit point* upon a ground shading from buff to brown. Upon the seat is a group of flowers, upon the back

a pile of fruit—grapes, figs and peaches—rendered with the closest realism and detail.

There is little of the more massive early Georgian furniture in the collection except a pair of console tables, in which two gilt dolphins, entwined, support a marble slab. Such dolphin and eagle supports were frequently employed for the small console tables placed beneath mirrors in the window piers of early Georgian interiors. A pair of mahogany stools with concave seat and claw and ball feet continue the early Georgian tradition of opulent use of mahogany in the four massive legs with spreading brackets. The knees, however, are carved with a flat cartouche, surrounded with radiating detail which is usually associated with the somewhat lighter structure of the rococo period. A pair of armchairs from Byram Hall (page 26) with massive cabriole legs have unusual arms, with an additional vertical arm support to relieve the strain upon the almost supine curved and carved support.

A group of tripod tables in which the pedestal rests upon a three-centred support, and thus finds a level upon an uneven floor, illustrates the evolution of this convenient form from the age of walnut to mahogany. In the walnut example the faceted tapering standard is continued into a large six-sided block into which the supports, of broken scroll form, are affixed. In the two mahogany tables the standard is, as usual, of fluted baluster form, enlarged at the base into vase form. In both small tables the vase and the upper surface of the cabriole legs are richly carved; in both, the cabriole terminates in the French foot, or volute, characteristic of the middle years of the eighteenth century. A pole fire-screen with tripod support is interesting



PAINTED AND GILT CONSOLE TABLE. Circa 1730.

as having its large panel of needlework—a rustic scene of shepherd and shepherdess in a naïvely rendered landscape—covered at the back with an English paper in the Chinese taste, evidently designed for such a purpose.

Of the late Georgian furniture in which the detail is borrowed from classic ornament there is little at Bulstrode, although, for the Sir John Ramsden who succeeded to the baronetcy in 1769, and married in 1787 Louisa Ingram-Shepherd, daughter and co-heir of Charles Viscount Irvine, designs were made by Robert Adam in 1780 for his Yorkshire house, Byram Hall. Among the alterations to Byram Hall was a very complete characteristic library, and there are drawings for several pieces of furniture in the Soane Museum—a mirror for the drawing-room, a vase and pedestal for a side-board, a hall lantern, lamp and chair back. Adam was, first and foremost, an architect, and his furniture was "first invented for particular persons," as he writes, before it was brought into general use. But the types he created were followed and emulated by practically all contemporary cabinet-makers and designers. His interpretation of classic ornament was, in the words of Sir John Soane, "soon applied in designs for chairs, tables, carpets, and in every other species of furniture. Manufacturers of every kind felt, as it were, the electric power of this revolution in art."

A set of nine armchairs which date from this period show the classic influence in the treatment of the tapered and fluted legs, of which the capitals are carved with acanthus leaves. The dipped seat and oval back are covered in the original faded red leather. A pair of pier tables of painted wood which were formerly in a house in Brook Street is also in the classic taste. In these the plinth is of marbled wood, and a sheet of glass is framed as a backing from which an applied design has partially broken away. The narrow shelf, surmounted by a white marble slab, projects in the centre, and is there supported by a tripod support with ram-head as a finish, and by a central baluster, which is reflected in the glass.

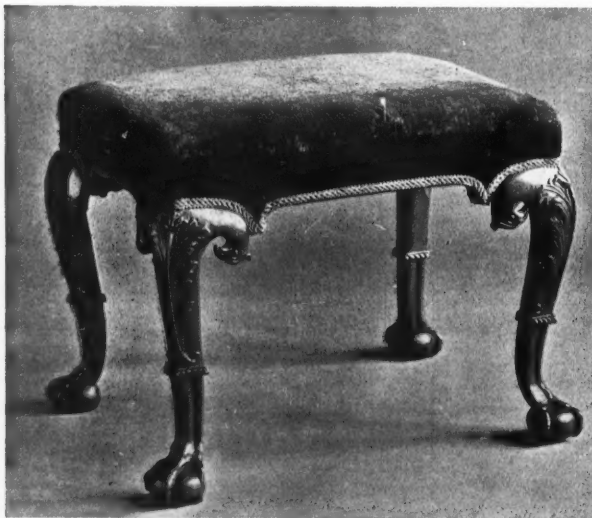
M. J.



WALNUT TWO-CHAIR-BACK SETTEE. *Circa 1720.*



WALNUT UPHOLSTERED SETTEE, COVERED IN FINE PETIT POINT NEEDLEWORK.



WALNUT STOOL WITH CLAW AND BALL FEET. *Circa 1720.*



MAHOGANY STOOL WITH CONCAVE SEAT. *Circa 1740.*

THE SECOND PART OF "DON QUIXOTE"

The History of Don Quixote, translated by Thomas Shelton. (Navarre Society, two vols., 35s.).

THOMAS SHELTON was not always an accurate translator, but he had the advantage of being a contemporary of Cervantes. To him, *Don Quixote* was the latest novel from Spain, and he turned it, with immense gusto, into the colloquial English of his time, which happened also to be the time of Shakespeare. His gusto still carries him through, and his translation is certainly the one to read; or perhaps we should say that the Navarre Society's edition of Shelton with its charming engravings is the one to read at home, while the World's Classics pocket edition of the eighteenth century version of Jervas is the one to travel with.

Anyone who takes up *Don Quixote* now should begin with the Second Part. He will remember more or less who the characters are, and he will meet them as old acquaintances, dimly recollected, perhaps, but acquaintances for all that. He will find the curate and the barber at Don Quixote's house. A young bachelor of arts has just come home to the village, fresh from the university; he has seen a book in which the adventures of Don Quixote are printed, along with those of Sancho Panza. He visits Don Quixote, and presently, after a disturbance outside and the sound of scolding from the housekeeper, in walks Sancho. They begin to discuss the book and criticise it, each from his own angle. The end of it is that Don Quixote determines to start on his adventures for the third time (the first time, it will be remembered, he was without Sancho); while the bachelor secretly plots with the curate and the barber to disguise himself as another knight-errant, to defeat Don Quixote in a duel and compel him to return home, where he may live in peace without the absurdities of knight-errantry. After various adventures, Don Quixote falls in with the disguised bachelor; but for once Rosinante achieves something like a gallop, and the knight, so far from being unhorsed himself, upsets the bachelor instead. The bachelor has to promise to present himself before Dulcinea in Don Quixote's name. He rides away with many bruises and his head full of vengeance, which is accomplished on the beach at Barcelona. However, that does not happen until near the end of the book, after some of the most notable adventures that Don Quixote ever met with.

The adventures are not arranged at haphazard; the second part has a form and a design no less than the first part, and it shows very little understanding of the book to imagine that it consists only of a string of grotesque adventures which might have come in any order, with just the same effect. In the case of the long adventure with the duke and duchess, for instance, the reflective reader will find that it comes exactly at the right moment. Things have been going badly with the knight and the squire. Sancho has had a fit of the sulks; the thing is not really worth doing; he will go home. Only Don Quixote's tact saves the situation, his sense of leadership and his power of encouraging a subordinate when everything seems to be going wrong. From the moment when Sancho goes up to the duchess and down on his knees to present Don Quixote's duty to her we know that he will never desert his master or even sulk again. The duchess draws him out; she is kind to him, and makes him realise his own importance, being all the time lost in wonder and amusement at what he says. It is pleasant to

read Sancho's opinion of Don Quixote as expressed to the duchess, likewise Don Quixote's opinion of Sancho. The greatness of Don Quixote's mind, his wisdom and even his sanity (except as touching knight-errantry) become more and more noticeable as the tale proceeds; while Sancho, if he becomes wiser through association with Don Quixote and unconscious imitation of him, seems also, to some persons who meet him, to be affected with some of his master's madness.

What precisely is Don Quixote's madness? It consists in seeing certain things connected with the age of chivalry from a different point of view to that of other men he meets, of seeing (as we might say to-day) things which remind him of his own subject from a different angle to that of the uninitiated and unlearned. In the first part a barber's basin of shining brass reminds him of the helmet of Mambrino of which he has read in Ariosto. Something happens in his mind, and immediately the basin has become, and (as far as he is concerned) really is, the helmet of Mambrino, while to Sancho and to the rest of the world it is still, as it has always been, a barber's basin. In the same way, the windmills remind him of giants he has read of, and instantly become real giants; the flock of sheep becomes a real army, the wayside inns become real castles, and the Moorish puppets real Moors whom a knight-errant is bound to attack.

This is not mere pleasant fooling. Cervantes is perfectly serious. One of the questions which occupied thinking men of his time, especially in Italy, was the nature of reality. Is what seems real to me equally real to you? Is it equally real for both of us? Can it be that there are two kinds of truth: truth of reason and truth of faith, truth of fact and truth of value? Cervantes had spent many years in Italy, first in the household of a cardinal, and then more or less connected with the Spanish Army of Occupation. He had read (as he himself tells us) every scrap of paper he set eyes on, even the waste paper in the streets; is it likely that he had not heard of the discussions which had been going on for half a century or more concerning the nature of truth? In *Don Quixote*, by a brilliant stroke of genius, he has, as it were, dramatised the argument; the knight and the squire do not talk philosophy, they act it. The basin (or helmet) is a piece of bright metal which, for Sancho, is a basin, while for his master it is a helmet. It is easy to say that Don Quixote is mad, that he has hallucinations, that he is deceived, because he thinks one way and every one else thinks another. An equally sound explanation, and a more reasonable one, is to say that while the basin is, in fact, a basin, in value it is a helmet. For Sancho it most certainly is a basin; for Don Quixote it is no less certainly a helmet. Cervantes has made us see that for him, and also for us, it is both these things at the same time.

From the very beginning of the second part can be seen what fun Cervantes will have, above all in the notion of his hero being able to discuss his own adventures as they have appeared in print in the first part. The bachelor had seen the book; so, too, had the duke and duchess, who read it again and again in spite of the disapproval of their private chaplain. There was also Don Quixote's host at Barcelona, who must have read it; and a certain inn on the way to Barcelona where, while Don Quixote was waiting for supper, he heard two men discussing the second part—not the real one, by Cervantes, but the spurious continuation



Published by The Navarre Society, London.
"PORTRAIT OF DON QUIXOTE."
From "The History of Don Quixote."

by "a native of Tordesillas," in which, among other things inconsistent with his character, Don Quixote is made to forget Dulcinea. Finally, there is the printing-office at Barcelona, where Don Quixote actually finds the spurious second part, fresh from the printing. "Yes: I have heard of that book," he says; and walks out of the shop.

The time that Don Quixote and Sancho spent with the duke and duchess is the core and pith of the genuine second part. The household received them in much the same way as an English country-house might receive, let us say, Mr. Jorrock and James Pigg, Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller, or even Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. Everyone in the house knows the story; everyone recognises the visitors and knows what sort of things they are likely to say or do, so that it is not difficult to act up to them. The only thing to be done is to stage a set of adventures in which Jorrock (or Sherlock Holmes) would appear at his best and in his most characteristic vein—it is easy to imagine what sort of adventures they would be, in either case—and then to keep a sharp eye on the household to see that the joke does not go too far. This is exactly what the duke and duchess did for Don Quixote. They staged a number of fantastic and unheard-of adventures, but took care to keep within the spirit of the books of chivalry, both the duke and the duchess being (so Cervantes tells us) particularly fond of that kind of reading. The adventures culminated in the appointment of Sancho to be governor of an "island" on the duke's property, where his complete seriousness and common-sense were entirely beyond the expectations of those who were behind the scenes.

It cannot be too often repeated that *Don Quixote* was not written merely to satirise the books of chivalrous romance. Byron's unfortunate line about Cervantes having "smiled Spain's chivalry away" is the reverse of the truth. As a learned Spanish critic (Don Américo Castro) has lately pointed out, Cervantes himself was enormously diverted by all those fantastic adventures, as is proved by his wide reading of books of chivalry—a fact which is not easy to explain if we think of him doing it only to laugh at them. If that had been the case, to have read one or two would have been quite enough. The truth is that Cervantes was in love with adventure for its own sake; he opened the door to the most extravagant and far-fetched fancies, but he could not resist the temptation of adding to the adventure a humorous, critical foot-note.

Don Quixote did not smile all the other books of chivalry away. The truth is that it was so much more readable that it replaced them, for while it was the last book of chivalry it is also the first modern novel. What it introduced into chivalrous romance was Sancho Panza: a pair of eyes which could see things from a normal, human standpoint, and a mind which could look on them with common-sense. Cervantes shows us the persons and the adventures from two different points of view: Don Quixote's and Sancho's, and we are therefore able to see them "in the round." What a difference it would make to the "Faerie Queene" if we could see things a little less from the point of view of the knights and a little more from that of the squires, or even from that of the powers of evil which are overcome! What did Gryll think about it, or Acrasia? Even Sidney's "Arcadia" and Cervantes' own "Galatea" would be still alive now if they had a Sancho Panza through whose worldly eyes and ass's ears we could watch the courtly gestures and hear the fine phrases of the others! As it is, we have them only from one point of view, the knight's view, the view of Edmund Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney—or Don Quixote. If we could see them from another side, they would have a solidity which they now lack, the solidity which has made *Don Quixote* outlive them. And *Don Quixote* has outlived the chivalrous and pastoral romances for another reason. Sancho's eyes are not only worldly; they twinkle. So do the eyes of Cervantes.

J. B. TREND.

All Summer in a Day: An Autobiographical Fantasia, by Sacheverell Sitwell. (Duckworth, 16s.)

IT is very rarely that the first few paragraphs of a book can create in the reader such vivid, even painful, apprehensions of excitement as this attempt of Mr. Sitwell's to recapture some of those rare moments of childhood and youth when, as he says, "Time had halted by my side for a second and I became suddenly drenched and wet for evermore in the waters of memory." These moments are common to most people, but anyone who has tried to describe them will recognise the quality of the writer who can bring back out of the past a moment of time, not necessarily spangled with incident, and set it before us so sharply that we smell and taste and feel again with the senses of childhood itself. This clear and lovely level is not sustained throughout, and it becomes an effort to follow the closely involved imagery and the rapid shifting in space and time. There are people who will have it that this difficulty is not so much a defect in technique as a wilful obstacle erected to obstruct all but the sympathetic, and that Mr. Sitwell, unlike Katharine Mansfield, will have none of that style that consists in speaking to the back of the room. It is, probably, true that he has never given much thought to the back of the room, but that this is an arrogant and self-conscious attitude is untenable in view of his description of his

lonely and ardent childhood. How much of the weakness, and how much more of the strength of the Sitwell family is explained by the sentence, "I never had any other children but my brother and sister to play with"! The second part of the book, called "Summer in a Night," is at once more simple and more complicated. The difficult journey into the past is shorter by ten years, but the ghost recalled is no longer the child whose vision of the world may be set beside the "pure and virgin apprehensions" of the child Traherne, but a young man who has both lost and gained by adolescence and education. The prose is easier to follow here. The scene is closely packed with detail brilliantly observed and described: the palm court of a provincial hotel, the Cruickshanks in a local art gallery, a scene from musical comedy. The flying movement is caught and kept untarnished while Mr. Sitwell takes us with him into whatever associated country or century he chooses. It is true that his method of exposition is sometimes similar to that of the mathematical master who sets the problem, announces the answer, and then says in good faith that the connection between the two is too obvious to require comment. But that it is not always obvious to us is, perhaps, more our fault than his.

Translations and Tomfooleries, by Bernard Shaw. (Constable, 6s.) "JITTA'S Atonement," the first play in this volume, is a translation of "Frau Gittes Sühne," by Trebitsch, the Austrian novelist who translated Mr. Shaw's plays into German. The original play is a tragedy; the translation starts life as a tragedy, ends up as a comedy, and if there had been another act, would have developed into a farce. It is an interesting and original piece of work, but the task of remaining solemn to the end has proved too much for the irrepressible Shaw, as it did in "St. Joan," to the detriment of that impressive work. The truth is that Mr. Shaw loves a happy ending and cannot resist a joke, even in the cause of art. Perceiving the possibility of making the characters in this play behave sanely instead of morbidly and talk in a smart instead of in a melancholy manner, he has been unable to overcome the temptation, and has justified the change to himself and the reader by an ingenious "Foreword." Probably, he is quite right in saying that he has made this particular play more acceptable to British readers by these methods. Except to express the view that comedy is sometimes artistically out of place, we have not the smallest wish to see Mr. Shaw stop being amusing and start being solemn. Genuine humour is the occasional achievement of a genius, whereas solemnity is within the reach of every bore in creation. Regarding "Press Cuttings," the blank verse version of "The Admirable Bashville" and the other purely frivolous playlets now gathered together for the first time, we have no criticism but that of hearty laughter.

Fun on the Veld, by Leonard Flemming. (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net.) GENERAL SMUTS has written a delightful foreword to this book of Leonard Flemming, a writer who is well known to South African readers, and deserves to be better known over here. A farmer himself of many years standing, this collection of amusing sketches of life in the Orange Free State shows that a sense of humour must be, to a farmer, the first necessity, barring capital, in that country of droughts and rains, insects and strange beasts. It is a delightful book to read for those who have "belongings" in South Africa, for it gives, in caricatures of real humour, a vivid picture of the trials and troubles, amusements and absurdities of the farmer's daily life. There is no page without a chuckle, ironical or blatant, and some of the diaries, accounts and correspondences are as good wit as one may want. "Letters after a Long Drought" will come home to many a parent, and a "Word on Poultry" has a wider application than the Orange Free State. The illustrations by G. H. Amshewitz, R.B.A., enhance the amusement of the book, which can be recommended not only to those who have "belongings," but as a gift to the belongings themselves, for to show the humorous side to those engaged in the long, hard grind we know farming over there must be, will be doing just the work for which this kindly book was intended.

One of these Days, by Michael Trappes-Lomax. (Secker, 7s. 6d.) *One of these Days* is really one of these days: a single day, on the Riviera, in the lives of a young man of leisure, a young woman of the same, and sundry middle-aged people. Humphrey Foyle begins his day by deciding that he wants to marry Maeve; Maeve herself, heart-whole and happy, is not anxious to marry anybody just yet; a number of laughable hitches defer, all day long, Humphrey's proposal; and in the small hours of the same day we leave him in a condition common enough to young men who fancy themselves in love—half despairing because he fears that Maeve will not accept him, half relieved because he has been prevented, so far, from asking her to do so. It is all very witty and clever, and the author's researches into his young man's mind keep us in a ripple of amusement. As far as it goes, *One of these Days* is almost perfect; but Mr. Trappes-Lomax, who has seen as acutely and written as well as this in a first novel, should not rest content without conquering larger fields next time.

The Wychford Poisoning Case, by the author of "The Layton Court Mystery." (Collins, 7s. 6d.)

THERE is novelty and cleverness in this unconventional detective story, in which the author, instead of following the usual stereotyped lines of a "thriller," has broken away from the atmosphere of artificiality and cleverly substituted a *cause célèbre* from real life. The book abounds in surprise climaxes, all skilfully arrived at in a series of conversations taken part in by the investigators of the case, and based on the value of psychological deduction in criminology. In this the story more closely approximates to a criminal drama in real life, and therein lies the main interest of the novel, which may be accepted as a modern essay in criminology based on psychology.

A SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

RELIQUE, by A. D. Godley (Oxford University Press, 18s.); FARRER'S LAST JOURNEY: UPPER BURMA, 1919-20, by E. H. M. Cox (Dulau, 18s.); HARTLEBURY CASTLE, by Ernest Harold Pearce, Bishop of Worcester (S.P.C.K., 12s. 6d.); THE BOOK OF THE BEAR, twenty-one tales translated from the Russian, by Jane Harrison and Hope Mirrlees (Nonesuch Press, 6s.); THE LORD OF LABRAZ, by Pio Baroja (Knopf, 7s. 6d.); THE INFATUATION OF PETER, by Katharine Tynan (Collins, 7s. 6d.); HARVEST, by Peter Deane (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.).

CORRESPONDENCE

SPOILING CHELTENHAM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The proposal to make a radical and most unfortunate change in the row of shops known as Montpellier Walk at Cheltenham, described in a letter from Mr. W. H. Knowles, is one which should be resisted with all the force that public opinion can bring to bear on such a question. Montpellier Walk is a unique and very interesting example of a period of architecture, the appreciation of which is continually growing. The introduction of three marble shop-fronts would ruin the whole composition, and Cheltenham would lose something which can never be replaced. Should the opposition to the scheme not succeed in preventing it, we can only suggest that the members of the Civic Society and all their friends should combine to boycott shops where goods are displayed in such meretricious surroundings.

—GERALD WELLESLEY.

AUSTRIA FOR WINTER SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having read with great interest your article on "Winter Sports," may I venture to remind your readers that Austria, too, has claims to be included among those countries which are prepared to give facilities in this respect to English visitors? I have had an opportunity in recent months of visiting the principal winter sport centres of Austria, such as St. Anton, Innsbruck and its neighbourhood, Kitzbühel, and last, but not least, the Semmering; and I know how anxious the local authorities and the hotel proprietors are to welcome English visitors, and how zealously they have been putting their houses in order for that purpose. In that respect they have been ably seconded by the Austrian Government, the Austrian Federal Railways, and the Austrian Minister in London, and thanks to all these efforts the Austrian Travel Bureau has been opened in London at 25, Cockspar Street, where all the necessary information can be obtained. The cost of the journey to Austria is, of course, a little more than to Switzerland, but, on the other hand, hotel prices are generally low, and at some of the resorts, like the Semmering, for example, the hotels have a *de luxe* standard, and there again the prices are reasonable. The mountains of Austria, which raise such difficult agricultural and economic problems for the new republic, may yet help to replenish its coffers, should winter sportsmen flock there in sufficient numbers. At any rate, the Austrians are now taking seriously their new industry, the development of the tourist traffic.—NEIL GRANT.

DEVIL DANCERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The pleasant illustrated article in your Christmas Number on "The Mummies' Play," emboldens me to send you a photograph



DRIVING AWAY DEVILS.

of people who look rather like Mummies in a different part of the world. The Ramazan, the greatest festival of the Mohammedan year, is, in many parts, generally preceded by the ceremony of "Devil Driving." Here are some of the Devil Dancers, who, two or three days before the annual events start, visit the villages and houses of the people, and with loud bangs on the drum and shrill notes on the trumpets from the attendant musicians, dancing with fantastic contortions, endeavour to drive away the devils or unclean spirits who may be lurking in the vicinity. The figures in the masks are supposed to represent the chief devil and his wife, and to have the power of frightening the lesser devils away.—B. A.

PUPPIES AND POULTRY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was much amused by what I saw on entering a farmyard some time ago. A terrier puppy made his appearance and began to chase some fowls about. Even the cock was intimidated, and the puppy was having it all his own way when he came up against a game hen, which instead of fleeing, boldly confronted him. She had taken his measure, and he soon found his yappings useless. A sudden dart and she was at him, and he was flying for all he was worth. The other hens, seeing how

matters were going, and headed by the now valiant cock, hastened in pursuit. A rough-haired terrier of mine has his own ideas as to what is permissible on the part of my Rhode Island Red poultry. I allow them, for a short period every day, admission to the lower part of my garden and lawn. As a puppy, "Pip" made up his mind as to how far they ought to be allowed to go, and strictly kept them to his views. In doing so he encountered the Rhode Island cockerel, which would not tamely submit. A daily scrimmage was the result, each growing more capable of holding his own, until it was obvious that both looked forward to the daily tussle and accepted battle with the keenest relish. The cockerel is now a formidable bird, with his long spurs, considerable height and breadth and weight. The terrier skirmishes round him, always with a view to securing a tail feather. The cockerel is admirably quick at foiling his rushes and endeavouring to counter by an attack with his beak. By and by the pace tells and the dog has to lie down to recover breath and occasionally has to retire to liquor up at a fountain. The cockerel quite understands this and waits for the fresh round. The success of the terrier in securing feathers was certainly very small, but one day, when I was writing in my studio, "Pip" made his appearance, and with an air of great importance laid a cock's feather at my feet, as much as to say, "You see I can get them sometimes." The next day they were both spoiling for a fight, and this time the terrier, rendered perhaps less cautious by his recent success, had a beakful of his posterior hair extracted, thus squaring accounts.—A DOG LOVER.

OLD COUNTRY RECIPES.

TO THE EDITOR.

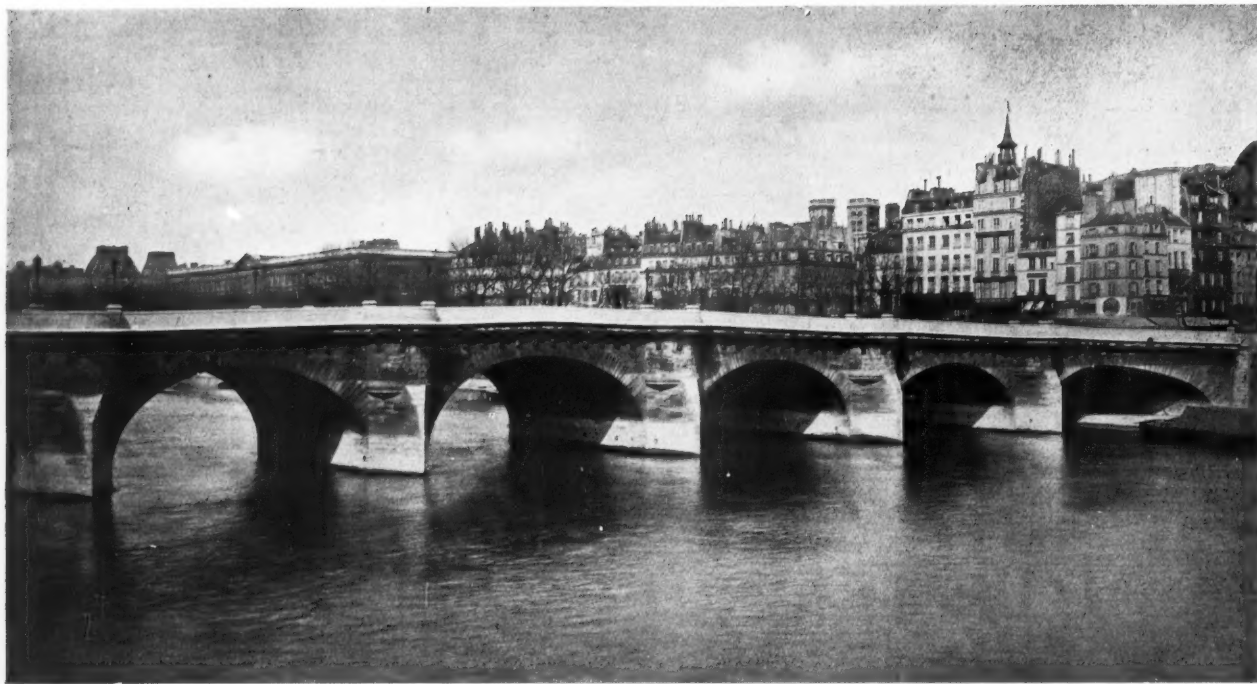
SIR,—Perhaps your correspondent "P" might like the following rhyming old recipe:

THE PRINCE OF PLUM PUDDINGS.
Take the foot of a kine
And chop very fine,
And when it's well ground
Add currants one pound.
Eight ounces of bread
Through a colander shread;
Six ounces of suet,
And a nutmeg add to it.
Eight eggs beaten thin,
I would have you put in;
To this add some salt,
And 'twill be without fault,
With sugar one handful;
'Twill all make a panful.
Three hours you must boil it,
One more would not spoil it.
When dished for the table
You may add, if you're able,
Some butter and wine;
And you'll say 'twill outshine
All the puddings in England
Whenever you dine.

—K. H.



THE GAME CHICKEN IN THE RING.



CORBELLING ON THE PONT NEUF.

CORBELLING ON WATERLOO BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Pont Neuf in Paris is an example of a bridge widened by corbelling out the footwalks, as is proposed for Waterloo Bridge. To my mind, moreover, it is an example of how badly corbelling can be done. I notice that you consider Sir Reginald Blomfield's design for the widening the best. From the photograph included in the report, it seemed to me that Mr. Maurice Webb's proposal, for a continuous moulding supporting the overhang, was more in character with Rennie's design. I agree that London dirt and London atmosphere will render the widening of the bridge almost invisible in elevation. But it is when the bridge is seen in sharp perspective—at present its most powerful aspect—that the overhang will be prejudicial to the design. A continuous moulding would, to my mind, be less irritating than a series of heavy corbels.—CURIOUS CROWE.

"MOONLIGHTING" IN LAKELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Fell Dale farmers of the West Cumberland district of Lakeland are much exercised in mind by reason of a recrudescence of the ancient crime of sheep stealing.

The "rustlers" have paid special attention to Mitredale, that wild and beautiful valley at the head of which stands majestic Scaw Fell and also Bootle Fell near to the Ulpha valley. One of the farmers of Mitredale has lost no less than fifty lambs by this mysterious agency, which is most uncommonly difficult to deal with in a country where the sheep pastures are miles of upland moor and rugged mountain crags. The mysterious grey car (a near relative of this vehicle was heard of in various localities during the war) has been noticed travelling at night-time, and it is quite possible that the all-useful light van may be employed to convey the stolen sheep away from their own districts to distant markets for sale.—MARY C. FAIR.

"LUMPTY-TUM."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was much interested in the note sent by your correspondent, Mr. T. Ratcliffe, dealing with the quaint subject of "lumpty-tum." Mr. Ratcliffe remarks that this peculiar dish was once very popular among the labouring classes in Derbyshire. I would like to add that, during the winter of 1915-16, when I was in Hampshire, I happened to call at a cottage occupied by a farm labourer and his lusty brood. The family consisted of the two parents and eight children, ranging in age from a few months to nineteen years. One of their favourite

dishes was a very wholesome, though, to an onlooker, unappetising, preparation to which the mother referred as "lumpy pudding." This consisted of a mess of oatmeal porridge sprinkled with salt, while in the midst of it were placed great lumps of fat bacon—like greasy islands! At the time, I took no more than a merely casual interest in the rather unsightly dish; but I wonder, now, after reading Mr. Ratcliffe's note, if this queer hotch-potch might be a lineal descendant of "lumpty-tum"! And, if so, it would be interesting to know if the Hampshire labourer, whose family relished "lumpy pudding" so keenly, was a native of that county or if he had come originally from Derbyshire.—CLIFFORD W. GREATOREX.

ANYBODY'S PET VIXEN?

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Recently a vixen was caught in a rat-trap at Wimbledon Park. Of course, she may have been brought up to town as a pet and escaped, in which case, doubtless, the owner will seize this opportunity of compensating me for five chickens which I unintentionally contributed towards his pet's maintenance. On the other hand, the vixen may have wandered in, in which case it must be rather unusual so near London. She was about three-quarters grown and showed no sign of having worn a collar.—C. E. F.



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THE SIDE-SADDLE SEAT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—My old friend "Spindrift," in his customary cloak of anonymity, once more grasps the bludgeon with his usual vigour. But his blows are delivered in not unguarded quarters and leave me unperturbed. He asks you how I dare assert that a rider in a side-saddle has less control than in a cross one. The question has only to be asked to be answered. I not only dare, but I challenge "Spindrift" or any of his "wide-experienced" friends, to prove that a horse

can be as well controlled in the side-saddle as when being ridden astride. As some other readers of COUNTRY LIFE may have misunderstood the point of my criticism as completely as "Spindrift" has, I will repeat it. I said that the riding in question was as good as possible for the side-saddle, but I tried to demonstrate that, even under the best conditions, greater control could have been attained astride. This is a point I hope to be able to show very clearly by numerous pictures in my forthcoming book. Perhaps "Spindrift" will do me the honour of ordering

a copy in advance.—M. F. McTAGGART, Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE LONG-TAILED FIELD MOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent's enquiry, I am sorry to have to say that this pretty little rodent is at times very carnivorous. I have known them to enter a cage of doves and kill young birds in the nest; also I have had them kill budgerigars and eat their heads. The fact that a trapped specimen made a meal of his brother surprises me not at all.—H. C. BROOKE.

LOOKING INTO 1927

HOW THE ASCOT GOLD CUP ENTRY MAY BE SHAPED.

TUESDAY next is one of the biggest entry-closing dates of the whole year for flat racing. What are known as the Spring Handicaps close on that day, as also do certain races at Ascot, including the Gold Cup. Everyone knows what a vast difference there is between the brilliant entry for this race, including as it does all the best horses in this country and in France, and the character of the field as it comes to be constituted on the day of the race. Coronach, of course, will be in the coming entry. I am not sure about Picaroon. It is so long since anything was heard of this rather tragic horse. In the autumn I heard that he was going to the stud, and he may be there for all I know. Still, I do not see him advertised with others of Mr. A. R. Cox's sires, which include, of course, Gay Crusader and Lemberg. Perhaps Alec Taylor is going to have one more try to train him. Hitherto, when just on the point of absolute fitness, he has developed a mysterious blood-poisoning trouble. It ruined his career both as a three and as a four year old.

Solario has left the racecourse for good. Colorado is another mystery subject. He was turned out of training after about the middle of June in the hope that the lameness which appeared to defy diagnosis might vanish as mysteriously as it had come. What his future is going to be I have, of course, no idea, but it will be rather sad if Colorado should be denied a chance of showing us what a high class colt he was on the day that he gave short shrift to Coronach for the Two Thousand Guineas. He did not do at all badly in the Derby, though the lameness had come upon him before he went to Epsom. I fancy Mr. Lambton did not get really alarmed at that time as, whatever it was, the colt soon got sound again.

It was after a gallop that he walked and trotted unsound. There was absolutely nothing to show, I understand, either in the limbs or the shoulders. It just came and went, and I believe even the rheumatism theory was rejected. Apart from that, there was that curious strangling affection of the throat which from time to time asserted itself both in gallops and on the racecourse. Mr. Persse was telling me that he has had several horses with the same trouble, and I rather gathered that Tetra-tema was one of them. Lord Derby's colt has had a chequered career so far, but I shall hope to see his name in the Ascot Gold Cup entry, even though many will gravely doubt his ability to stay the long course. Phalaris has yet to produce an Ascot Gold Cup winner.

Foxlaw and Bongrace, of course, will be there. Perhaps Foliation will encourage her owner to find her a place in the entry. Bongrace gave the impression that the farther she went the better she would be suited. She is that rare exception in these days, a natural stayer. It has been claimed that there would be many more stayers were trainers to specialise more with them. We are led to believe that their horses are never asked to stay a long distance, which is precisely why they are called non-stayers. I want a better reason than that to account for the poverty in the land where genuine stayers are concerned. The methods of race riding, the greater strain on the nervous system of horses, because of big fields, starting episodes and that frantic race riding to which I have referred, also the tendency to over-race horses—all these are contributory reasons why stayers are in so small a minority, especially among high-class horses.

Bongrace, then, is a rare exception. What helps her so vastly is her temperament and her will to give of her best. She is built on what are called the old-fashioned lines of a stayer, and she is a sluggish sort that does not seem to comprehend why she should give of her best until much pressed to do so. Then the response is forthcoming. She races too, with her head low, as most true stayers do, and I carry in mind now the picture of her as she simply forged herself past Glommen, poking her head forward in sheer determination, and winning one of the prettiest races seen on Newmarket Heath in 1926. I am referring to the race for the Jockey Club Cup. Yes; Bongrace is sure to be found in the entry when it comes to be made known next week.

Her old rival, Glommen, will also be there. This horse is lacking in class, but so were By Jingo, Periosteum and Happy

Man at the time of entry for the Ascot Gold Cup. Yet they were returned the winners in their respective years, all since the Great War. I really do not know where high-class horses are to come from this time. All the notables, except Coronach, seem to have passed away into stud life. Foxlaw and Glommen do not represent high class. I do not look upon Comedy King as a stayer. Perhaps a few that become three year olds on the first day of the New Year will be entered, though it is always long odds against a horse of that age. Actually the last time a three year old won was Bomba in 1909, and he did so for Mr. James de Rothschild at a very long price. Willbrook, a three year old, very nearly beat Aleppo in 1914, but the winner that year was of the Periosteum—By Jingo—Happy Man type. Prior to Bomba the three year old to win was Love Wisely, in 1896, which was when Persimmon was a three year old. Love Wisely had little to do.

France, no doubt, will make a considerable entry, and should anything occur to prevent Coronach from running, our friends will be given a rare opportunity to carry off our premier Cup trophy. Personally, I am keeping an open mind about whether Coronach will stay an Ascot Gold Cup course. I hope he will do so, for we need a stout-hearted defender if, as I anticipate, the French do descend on us in force this year. We want, too, another to follow in the footsteps of Solario and win cup honours as a four year old. So many horses have disappeared from the racecourse at the end of their three year old careers.

Among other important events to close next week I may mention the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park, the City and Suburban, which has been increased in value, the Yorkshire Cup, which is a £1,000 handicap of two miles, to be decided at the York Spring Meeting in May; the Manchester Cup, the Coronation Cup at Epsom, the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, the King George Stakes at Goodwood, and the Gimcrack Stakes to be decided at York in August. It is certainly singular to find entries asked for a race at Goodwood as far ahead as 1930—the Gratwicke Stakes, for three year olds. Actually those that will run are not yet born! The entries will be of mares covered in 1926. It only costs £3 to enter for this race, but it costs £100 to send a horse to the post. Last Goodwood meeting the Gratwicke Stakes brought out four runners, and it was won by a filly named Cymophane, owned by Mrs. Arthur James. The stake was worth £2,258, so that it will be understood what a deal the owners contributed to this particular fat prize.

We shall see Coronach entered for the Coronation Cup. Here, again, if he won, he would be following in Solario's example. The handicaps will do well, as also will all events for two year olds, for I am sure there never were so many horses in training. It is not going to be easy to win races in 1927, unless, of course, you have the good horses. Let them be only moderate, and the exploitation of them at once becomes a matter of anxiety. So long as he keeps well, a champion like Coronach is sure to add to his laurels; he is so superior to any others. But if his trainer should not be satisfied as to his physical fitness, we may be sure the son of Hurry On will not be exploited. If you have a high-class sprinter like Highborn II, then, even at this time of day, you can earmark him for a race like the King George Stakes at Goodwood. You see Diomedes is out of the way now.

Even if Oojah were to be a transformed horse on firm going it would not matter. He, too, is out of the way, for I have just heard from Mr. J. B. Joel (who is now the horse's sole owner, having purchased his brother's half), that Oojah is actually located at the Childwickbury Stud, where he is to stand at the nominal fee of nine sovereigns. This season he is to have twenty-five of his owner's best mares. Next season he will have thirty of his owner's. Clearly, therefore, he is going to have every chance to make good. If he has not done so by that time the public will not want to make use of the horse. On the other hand, if he does well, Mr. Joel will have a notable possession with offspring that will claim valuable stallion allowances in breeders' races.

Just a few notes on National Hunt matters as I have experienced them of late. There was a capital meeting shortly before Christmas at Hurst Park, and it struck me that the winter

sport was not at all unhealthy, and was certainly not going to die because of the betting tax. For one thing, the weather was excellent. It really does make a big difference if the right sort of weather is in the ascendant. The keen and the brave do not mind mud and rain, varied with occasional sleet, frost, biting winds and a dose of fog. But the folk who really go to make a decent crowd suggestive of animation and some prosperity prefer fine conditions, and, if possible, the palest of pale winter sunshine. Only, let it be sunshine. Hurst Park had good fortune in this respect.

I noticed a horse of the right type in Great Span, who was returned the winner of a three mile handicap chase. He won, too, in such smooth fashion after they had come a rattling good gallop throughout. They do not hang about in steeple-chases in these times. Great Span is a horse of size and power in the right places. With it, too, he has quality such as you do not often see in the chaser, and as he is comparatively a young horse, only five year's old, he seems to me an admirable proposition, in the sense that he fulfils most, or all, of those virtues you

look for in a probable Grand National winner. I see he is by Bridge of Earn from a mare named Mullion (1910), who is by His Majesty, from Kilmorna, by Kilwarlin.

So far, the best young hurdler seen out seems to be Zeno, by King William, and belonging to Mr. A. C. E. Howeson, who has a few horses with Walter Nightingall at Epsom. Zeno makes a habit of beating his opponents by long distances. At Gatwick, for instance, he "distanced" the second. The latter was no other than Friar Wile, who, last flat racing season, was doing well for Lord Woolavington, and was then sold for 3,500 guineas to Sir Robert McAlpine. Friar Wile will have to do better than this if he is going to justify that big price. Meanwhile, Mr. Washington Singer has a smart young hurdler named Grassmoor, by Phalaris from Blackaton. Grassmoor won a nice flat race at Sandown Park last summer, and was far more renowned as a racehorse than, say, Zeno. The latter might beat him at hurdling, which only goes to show what difference a few hurdles make. Anyhow, Grassmoor cannot be so bad, as he made an auspicious *début* at Hurst Park.

PHILIPPOS.

MONTE CARLO

MANY thousands of individuals in every quarter of the globe say that the finest climate in the world is to be found on the Mediterranean coasts, that the best of the seaboard is along the French Riviera, and that the gem of the Côte d'Azur is Monte Carlo. They are right. Here is the whole world in miniature—open spaces, the sea, high hills, olive groves and sub-tropical vegetation, the pleasures and luxuries of a great city, music, opera, theatres as good as can be found anywhere; sport, motoring, yachting, the tables, for those who like them; and all in a perfect setting with the blue sea in front, the light and shade of the hills behind and a blue vault overhead. What more could anyone want?

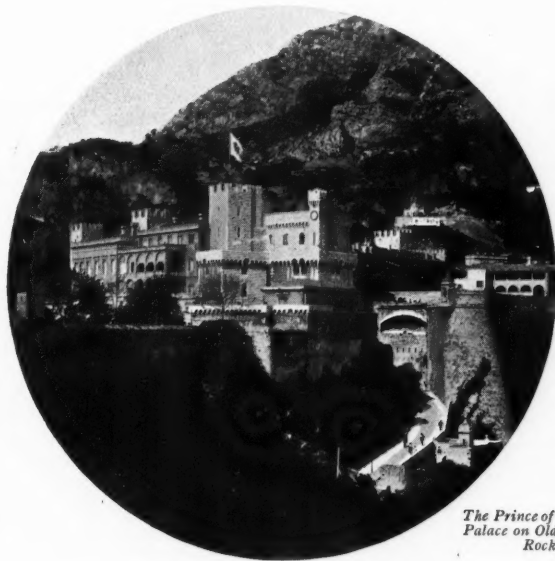
The setting of Monte Carlo is marvellous; for there it lies on its bay, sheltered from the north by the mountains of the Grande Corniche and from the east and south-east by old Monaco on the spit of land that juts out into the blue Mediterranean. Although few visitors are energetic enough to climb up above the town, yet such a gentle form of exercise yields its reward. There, on some hillside farm, one may sit in the shade—and shade is sometimes pleasant even in mid-winter—and look out on the panorama of the Riviera and blue sea through a grey green frame of olive foliage or the dark, dusky branches of Riviera pines. With such a climate as is found on the Mediterranean littoral it is usually



G. R. Ballance.

MONACO, FROM THE HILLSIDE.

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The Prince of Monaco's
Palace on Old Monaco
Rock.

MONTE CARLO

The Riviera's Health Resort.

IT is a popular fallacy that those who run away from the worst of our climate and spend the winter months on warm and sunny shores are idle and wealthy, and pleasure seeking only. In truth about two-thirds of them leave England for reasons of health—to convalesce in a decently helpful climate, to soothe and heal nerves frayed with worry and over-work, to escape the fogs and the raw dampness so harmful to delicate throats and chests, to take, indeed, the greatly needed natural tonic of a sunlight cure.

These yearly migrants are lucky and wise when they choose Monte Carlo for their winter headquarters. Contrary to the general conception of it, this lovely town in its quaint and original setting is an ideal health resort, possessing all the necessary attributes and amenities—natural and otherwise—with the added advantage of never appearing to be a health resort at all. . . . the strongest recommendation I could possibly give it to the honest convalescent, the tired, the run-down, and the perfectly healthy but merely not robust, for who wants to convalesce in a seeming haunt of invalids or escape illness at the cost of having to spend the time in a tangible and depressing atmosphere of symptoms, complaints and "cures"?

Monte Carlo's natural magnificence and un-self-conscious gaiety are magnetically health-giving of themselves—no one could ever be depressed or dull while in the midst of them—and the vivid golden sunshine which warms and glows there all the winter through, and the clear, warm, gently-bracing air which never sharpens to become a cold wind as at less sheltered places on the same bright coast, are unequalled restoratives. The bulwark of the sudden rugged hills, at the base and up the steep slopes of which the town is built, shuts off the icy-fingered winds which occasionally blow down from the Alps and constitute a bitter problem in Riviera towns not so protected; and the curve of the hills to east and west heads off unwanted blasts and breezes from other quarters. Often and often have I seen Monte Carlo's blue bay lie lazily warm and rippleless in the sun while the sea, a couple of miles out, has been lashed to fury by a bitter wind which had topped the Alps and torn harmlessly high over Monte Carlo's head; and seen, too, the gardens and terraces thronged with lightly-clad people revelling in almost tropical sunshine, which soaked deliciously into one's very bones, and in warmly-scented shade in which one could comfortably linger, on a day when, on other parts of the coast but a few miles distant, there was a treacherous wind teasing and nipping through the warmth of the sunlight, and it was like slipping into a pool of ice-cold water to step even for a moment into the shade.

This sheltered position and equable temperature are an almost inestimable asset from the convalescent point of view, for there is nothing so dangerous at this stage as sudden changes or treacherous extremes. Bronchial cases particularly regain health and strength out here with amazing rapidity, for the air, in addition to its invariable mildness, possesses some special healing qualities said to be due to the properties of the flowers and aromatic trees and plants which grow in such exquisite and amazing abundance, and with whose myriad scents the air is laden.

As for treatments, when these are required there are—though you never somehow seem to notice them, so very wisely unobtrusive they are—one or two up-to-date curative establishments in Monte Carlo which rank among the best in Europe. The Physiotherapeutic Establishment, superintended by Dr. Boyer, a famous radiologist and diagnostician, provides thermal treatment of the most varied and modern order—electric, medicated, massage, Turkish baths and so on—at very moderate charges. There is also a Thermal "Bar" in connection with it—an innovation—where most of the well-known Continental internal water-cures (Vichy, Vittel, Contrexéville, Vals, Evian, Plombière, etc.) can be taken. And the Zhender Institute, where tired lax muscles are tautened and braced, slack figures made lithe and trim, superfluous flesh removed, dull complexions made clear and bright, nervous subjects given poise and confidence, all by methods which obviate any fear of strain and call for no unnecessary effort on the part of the participator, is undoubtedly the foremost institute of its kind.

Most of all, perhaps, do tired, run-down and convalescent people want interest, inspiration and infinite variety, and nowhere else in the world are these so abundantly provided. Just to sit on the sunny terraces with their wide sweep of exquisite view—sapphire sea, purple-brown rocks and hills, Old Monaco to the right, the dainty little picture-book harbour below, rugged promontory after rugged promontory melting into the golden haze away to the left—just to sit there and watch it, and watch the passing show of promenading people (notabilities from every country in the world) is enough to keep one enthralled, amused and interested for very many days.

But there are a score of other fascinating peaceful things to do . . . incomparable gardens to laze in—colourful perfumed riots of flowering shrubs and flowers; gentle walks and drives up out of the town, amongst silent grey-green olive groves, woods feathery and sweet with the yellow mimosa, orange groves bright with fruit and heavy-scented with the fragrance of the blossom, and round the headlands and lovely blue bays to east and west; Old Monaco to visit—the most fascinating of semi-medieval towns; Monte Carlo itself, most bright and beautiful of places, to wander in. Afternoon Recitals in the Casino's beautiful music room (Monte Carlo's musical season is deservedly world-famous); golf on the most invigorating of mountain links for those who are able for anything so strenuous; first-class tennis to watch, and tennis of any grade of excellence to play, if you will. More concerts in the evening or the Theatre—Grand Opera, Russian Ballet, Comedy, Pictures—a tremendous choice.

There are several dates which should be carefully noted by prospective visitors:—

TENNIS.—The International Championships, held on the fine courts of La Festa Tennis Club.

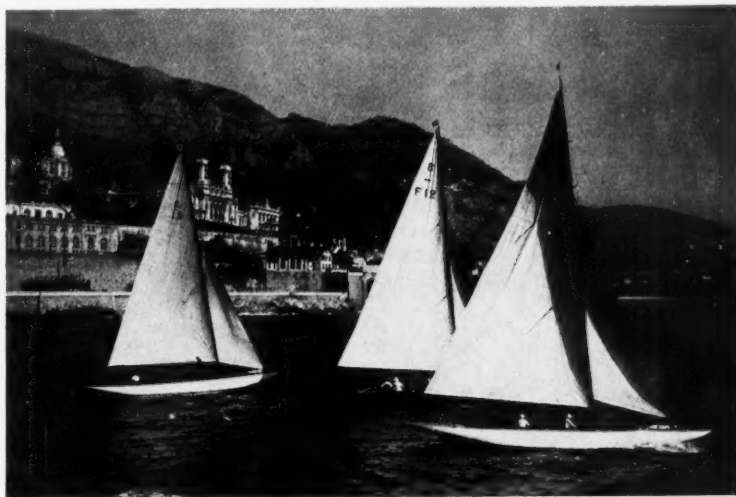
1. Championship of Monaco and the Family Bowl, December 18th–26th.
 2. La Festa Club Championship, January 3rd–7th.
 3. The Championship of Monte Carlo, the Butler Trophy and Beaumont Cup will be contested in February.
 4. Championships of Beausoleil, Trophies and Family Bowl, April 11th–17th.
 5. Match—La Festa Club versus Bordighera Tennis Club, at Monte Carlo, January 8th.
- GOLF.—Weekly Competitions on the wonderful course on Mont Agel.
- DOG SHOW.—In March.
- GRAND AUTOMOBILE WEEK.—In March.
- REGATTAS.—Dates not yet fixed.
- Fêtes, Grand Balls, Veglioni, Flower Balls and Children's Fancy Dress Dances have been arranged to take place regularly throughout the season.

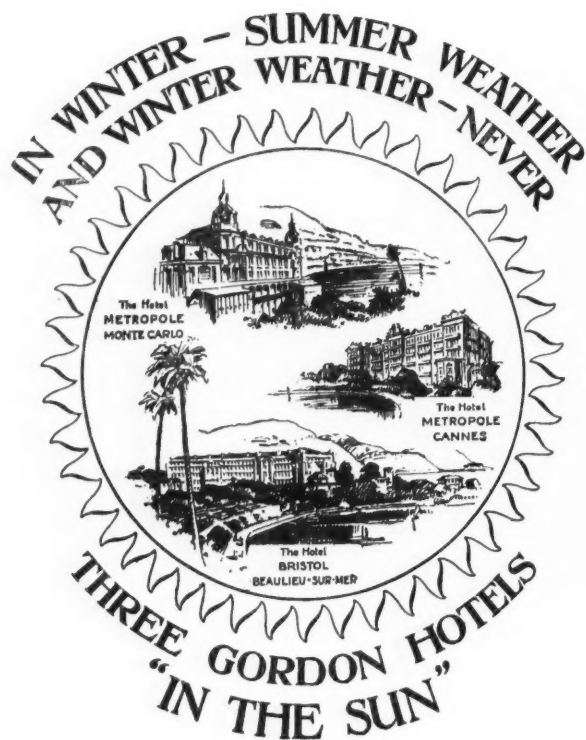
And, of special Musical Interest:—

- December 10th.—The famous Composer, Monsieur Louis Abbiate, conducts the Monte Carlo Orchestra in his own compositions.
- December 20th.—M. Philippe Gaubert will conduct the Orchestra.
- January 13th.—Sir Landon Ronald will lead a very special Grand Classical and Modern Concert.
- January 24th.—Opening of the Season of Chamber music.
- January 25th.—Opening of Grand Opera Season.
- January 26th.—First Musical Recital of the Season.
- February 2nd.—M. Pierre Monteau conducts a Classical and Modern programme.
- March 16th.—Beethoven Centenary Festival conducted by M. Leon Jénin, leader-in-chief of the Monte Carlo Orchestra, and Chapel Master to H.S.H. the Prince of Monaco.
- April 4th.—Recital for two pianos by Jean Wiener and Clement Doucet.
- April 6th.—M. Paul Paray of "Paris Garde Republicaine" fame will conduct a special Classical and Modern Concert.

It is not generally realised that the journey from London to Monte Carlo occupies little more than twenty-four hours, and that it is the easiest and most comfortable Continental journey of the present day . . . through trains from Calais, and trains so luxuriously comfortable that every minute of the journey, both during the waking and sleeping hours, is thoroughly enjoyed.

English visitors can obtain further details and information from the different Travel Agencies, Agence Française du Tourisme, 56, Haymarket, London, S.W., or Madame Henon, Le Palais, Rue des Roses, Monte Carlo.





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possible, even in mid-winter, to sit down at ease and view the beauties of the countryside without that feeling of chill creeping over one as it does farther north even on the finest day.

In the spring Monte Carlo is one of the hubs of the universe. Not only is the weather pleasantly warm, but it is then that the main season is in full swing with its sporting events, and that the opera, ballet, music and theatre are at their best. The opera is world-famous, and justly so, for not only do famous artists appear—Mmes. Bourdon, Dalla Rizza and MM. Franz, Vanni-Marcoux and Zanelli are among them this season—but the orchestra and chorus are magnificently trained, such a necessary adjunct to a perfect performance and one that can only be attained by a constant attention to details and the very high ideal that the director sets himself. In this season of 1927 the repertoire consists, among others, of *La Princesse Turandot*, *Par-sifal*, *Boris Goudonoff*, *Ivan le Terrible*, *Fay-yen-fah*, and *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*, sufficiently

wide a selection to appeal to every opera-goer. Then M. Serge Diaghilef's Russian Ballet will also be in full swing, and, in addition to the usual repertoire which has charmed so many thousands, the *Triumph of Neptune*, *Le Chant du Rossignol*, *Jack in the Box*, *Pastorale* and *Sadko* are being presented. The patrons of the theatre and concert room are catered for in the same lavish manner. In addition to their own admirable conductor, M. Jehin, the Monte Carlo orchestra will play under the batons of other famous conductors during the season, among them Sir Landon Ronald and M. Pierre Monteux. It will be seen that those in charge of the musical and theatrical arrangements do not allow grass to grow under their feet. There has rarely been a season with such interesting programmes, and the theatre and opera are so uniformly good that nothing can be picked out for special praise; in fact, Monte Carlo is living up to its reputation of giving the best that can be supplied for the æsthetic sense.

Although Monte Carlo nestles under the hills, there is still room for outdoor sport. The tennis courts are famous, and as tennis is becoming more popular every year, it is as well for visitors to remember their existence. In addition to an ample number of courts for ordinary requirements, there are a number of tournaments, such as the *La Festa Club's* Championship and the *Championships of Monte Carlo*. While Monte Carlo is close to many golf courses, yet it has its own course, perched



MONTE CARLO FROM THE OLD FORT.

on the hillside above it on the slopes of Mont Agel, near the old village of La Turbie. Apart from its wonderful situation, with a magnificent view of sea and coast and mountain, the Mont Agel course is most exciting and quite up to championship form, with turf of first class quality practically unequalled in the South of France.

As Monte Carlo holds the key position of the French Riviera, it is only natural that it is a centre of motoring. It is true that the coast road is often overcrowded, but are there not the Grande and the Middle Corniche, both magnificent roads, along which one can make one's way with a constant change of scene and wonderful panoramas of mountain ranges and sea coast? It is on the Upper Corniche that the motorist in early spring can begin to realise the climate of the Mediterranean coast, for on one side he gets glimpses of ranges still under their winter coat of snow, looking hard and cold, and not so very far away; then below him he sees the sea and white towns and villas nestling in their gardens with orange trees and olive groves; and all the while he smells the hot fragrance of the sun-drenched pines, with, perhaps, a faint additional sweetness from mimosa blossoms wafted up from some garden below. Then he can realise that the Riviera is, indeed, an enchanted land. From Monte Carlo the keen motorist can do many interesting excursions into the Maritime Alps, and return the same day. The roads are usually in good condition and are, without exception, well graded, so that all that is required is efficient brakes.

And so the days spent at Monte Carlo can be pleasantly spent. If one is luxuriously minded, they may be spent on the fashionable round of late rising, a stroll on the great terrace below the Casino, a lunch at one of the many excellent restaurants to be found throughout the town, and so on. Or, if one is more energetic, there is the walk round the harbour, which is usually filled with trim yachts, for the safe anchorage makes it a popular rendezvous for yachtsmen, and so up the steep streets of old Monaco to the Aquarium on the point, and there, on the terrace, one can look eastwards and get a wonderful picture of Monte Carlo gleaming in the sun, with the colours made more brilliant by the reflection from the harbour and bay and the coast line beyond running away and away and softening in the distance beyond the Italian frontier. It is there that one can sit for hours on end and marvel at the beauties of Monte Carlo fathered by the mountains on one side and mothered by the sea.



G. R. Ballance.

MONTE CARLO FROM ROQUEBRUNE.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

SUTTON PLACE TO BE LET

LITTLE or nothing has been done this week in actual sales, but the holidays are usually useful in family and other discussions about existing or desired interests in real estate, and those discussions, sometimes quite permitting of animated—not to put too fine a point on it—may be expected to result in instructions to buy or sell, and further interesting items of estate information. The first reports on business in the old year are issued to-day, and give a pleasing picture of large realisations and solicitude on the part of leading firms for the preservation of public amenities, the carrying out of sales regardless of wider considerations finding no favour among agents, who in so many words endorse the policy so long advocated in these pages of trying to preserve the beauty of the countryside. That policy is the only one consistent with the welfare of property, as well as the enjoyment by the public of the pageant of English landscape.

SUTTON PLACE.

THE Duke of Sutherland has decided to let Sutton Place, near Guildford, for the spring, summer and autumn, and he has instructed his agents, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley accordingly. Sutton, one of the most historically interesting properties in England, is full of notable pictures, tapestries and works of art. The shooting would be included, and there are a private golf course in the park and boating and fishing in the river running through the estate. The Duke has recently made an open-air swimming bath, a racquet court and hard tennis courts. The gardens are some of the most beautiful in Surrey.

Sutton Place has been twice the subject of illustrated special articles in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. IV, page 824, and Vol. XXV, pages 199 and 234). It has been called the finest piece of domestic architecture in the southern counties, and, in "Annals of an Old Manor House," the late Mr. Frederic Harrison gives a fascinating story of the house that Sir Richard Weston erected just 400 years ago. Weston was notable in many ways, and not least that he was one of the few who succeeded in retaining throughout the friendship of Henry VIII, in spite of tragical events that would have more than justified Weston in renouncing and denouncing his Royal patron. Space does not allow of further reference to Sutton Place this week.

TWO AND THREE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

TRANSACTIONS during 1926 by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. approximate to 2½ millions sterling:

Country Sales ..	£1,754,851
Town Sales ..	875,110
Total ..	£2,629,961

As we go to press, another announcement reaches us from the firm, intimating the sales of two large landed estates and a couple of Mayfair residences, bringing the aggregate, at the moment, to the amount indicated, namely, 2½ millions sterling.

From week to week, throughout the year, the records of the firm's transactions have shown a steady tendency, ranging from sales and purchases of residential and landed estates, residences, Town houses and interests in flats, business premises, and the various lots, large and small, of the "break-up," auctions of large landed estates, some individual items of which alone amount to as much as £200,000, and for Town properties up to a quarter of a million sterling in one case.

The acreages dealt with range from such gardens as those of a well known seaside residence in Sandwich Bay, of one acre, up to estates like Blairadam, 4,200 acres, and Conover, a more extensive estate. The total area sold exceeds 55,000 acres of English land.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.'s analysis of their results in 1926 includes a section which indicates the prices at which they negotiated some of the purchases of "break-up" properties, and some of the prices obtained by their clients upon re-selling. This much may, perhaps, be hinted, that, allowing for the fact that a complete re-sale has not yet been effected of every lot of some of the larger areas, the monetary results to their clients are

satisfactory, representing a sufficient return for the trouble and expense of cutting up property, but at the same time, not a profit of such dimensions as might reasonably lead a vendor to reproach his advisers for having counselled its sale *en bloc*. The foregoing has its re-assurance for tenants and others who may have thought themselves to some extent prejudiced by having to deal with a vendor other than the original owner of an estate.

On the whole, the results have been gratifying to vendors, and prices have ruled on a level that need give buyers no anxiety as to how they will stand when it becomes necessary in turn for them to realise their purchases, provided always that they go the right way to work about it.

Not a few of the buyers of mansions and land have acquired properties with the intention of facing the expense of the specified improvements, or of spending money in addition on things outside the essentials mentioned by the agents. Expenditure of that kind wisely made and the constructional, decorative and other work done by reliable firms on a proper basis, that is, to properly drawn specifications at a competitive price, can hardly have otherwise than a favourable influence on the value of the property, whether it be a Town house or a mansion in the country, or any other property, large or small. But commonly the buyer who lays out money in improving a property does not worry about whether he will recover the whole of his outlay; what he is principally concerned about is to make it enjoyable and creditable to his taste and means, and when the time comes for selling, if he is personally realising it, he is content to set against the total cost—purchase money, upkeep and improvement—a good round sum for the enjoyment that he has derived from ownership.

A SUSSEX SALE OF 400 ACRES.

BUXHALLS, an estate of 400 acres, three miles from Haywards Heath, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. A very large sum has been spent in modernising the house. It stands in grounds finely timbered with stately chestnut, cedar, redwood, beech and other trees, flowering shrubs, herbaceous walk with grass path, flower garden and clipped yew hedges and square-headed yews. The ground is terraced to the southwards with large tennis and croquet lawns and hard courts. The estate is boldly undulating and well timbered. On the southern side of the park it is bounded by the river. On the northern side, in a wooded dell, is a memorial chapel which is excluded from the property, and the previous owners have the right of burial for their family. The property affords a nice piece of mixed shooting. Hunting can be had with the Crawley and Horsham Hounds, and other packs can be reached. The estate is intersected by the River Ouse, which affords some fishing and a little boating, and there are large fish ponds.

In Messrs. Hampton and Sons' hands for disposal is Moulescombe Place, on the outskirts of Brighton, a house on which a considerable sum has been expended in modernising and installing five bathrooms and a large oak music room with electric organ. A special feature is an old tithe barn of timber from one of the Spanish galleons said to have been driven on the shore near Brighton in the Armada expedition. The grounds are beautifully timbered, with old walled gardens, a half-timbered cottage, an old rose garden and ornamental ponds. A recess in the wall over one of the lily ponds is said to have its origin in the box designed for shelter in the days when the Prince Regent was a visitor at Moulescombe. Another link with the past is the Prince's Tower, pronounced to be an ancient dovecot. Moulescombe is offered by Messrs. Hampton and Sons for sale or at a nominal rental and premium.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD GARDENS.

A GREAT volume of business effected, prices on the whole very well maintained and all classes of interests, town and country houses, and the latter in many cases having a large area of land, in healthy demand," is reported by Messrs. Harrods Estate Department. "Crowded auctions have on occasion been seen in the firm's Brompton Road Mart, and the percentage of lots withdrawn under the hammer was negligible. Another encouraging fact is the fruitful enquiries before auction.

Now the industrial trouble is out of the way it seems more reasonable to anticipate an upward than a downward or a stationary tendency of values.

"Not infrequently during 1926 Messrs. Harrods Estate Department was met with questions by would-be buyers of country houses concerning the risk of adjoining property being built upon, land which filled the foreground or middle distance of the picture that the proposing purchaser hoped he would secure if he bought the property. Naturally, no guarantee could in some cases be given, neither were overtures to buy the 'eligible sites' practicable. Consequently in certain instances negotiations have either fallen through or been concluded on a less favourable basis to the vendor than might otherwise have been possible.

"There is a real and well founded fear of the indiscriminate disfigurement of rural areas by the inferior building that for convenience is summed up in the word 'bungalow.' It is an ugly word with a yet uglier connotation when applied to the covering of country districts. Looking at the question principally from the angle of the buyer of a little country home, it seems, in the light of the past year's experience of Messrs. Harrods estate department, that the simplest solution is found in seeking houses with an acre or more of well screened land.

"The pleasure of being sheltered and gratified by a belt of trees may to many minds be increased by this reflection that what protects and pleases himself has real aesthetic value for his neighbours. 'God Almighty planted a garden,' said one famous old writer, and certainly there is nothing like a garden encircled by well grown trees and shrubs to enhance the beauty and delight of a suburban or country house, and nothing that more helps towards finding plenty of bidders for such a property if it comes into the market.

"Bad building has put a premium on good gardening, for the latter may be an effective protection against the wrong done by the former, making it a matter of comparative indifference as to what happens on neighbouring sites. In due course the condemnation of ugliness in country buildings will have its effect, and a spirit of fuller artistic comprehension, and a greater sense of public duty, the duty of not merely not disfiguring but of doing all that can be done to adorn and improve it, may be trusted to prevail."

LAST SALES OF 1926.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE sales by Messrs. Young and Gilling include Staverton Court, between Cheltenham and Gloucester, 250 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. Bruton, Knowles and Co.); Pegglesworth estate, Andoversford, 30 acres, and a further 113 acres; Paradise House, Painswick, a charming Queen Anne house, and 20 acres; Pegglesworth Hill Farm, 300 acres; Crickley Hill Farm, 154 acres; Walton House, North-leach; Brierton House and Whitthorne, Charlton Kings; and properties in Cheltenham.

Mr. Martin Le May has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer Grey Walls, on the Cotswold Hills, a mile or so from Cirencester.

About £130,000 worth of property has lately been sold by Messrs. Geering and Colyer, the principal properties being Mariteau, Winchelsea, with old-world gardens of 8 acres; Yokes Farm, Ivychurch, a freehold farm of 100 acres; The Croft, Tenterden, 4 acres; Court Lees Farm, Whitstable, 177 acres; The Gibbet, Tenterden, a residential and agricultural estate of 50 acres with old-fashioned residence (in conjunction with Mr. A. H. Burtenshaw); Tanfield Stud Farm, Cheshunt, 120 acres (with Mr. V. G. T. Clark); and Oakhill, Hildenborough, 7 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. J. Bray and Son).

A Scottish sale effected by Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons is of the agricultural, sporting and residential estate of Glenlee, New Galloway, which they recently offered by auction. This estate, near New Galloway, includes a residence of moderate size, agricultural holdings and two grouse moors. There is salmon and trout fishing in the Dee and Ken. For many years the property was in the occupation of the Maxwell family, but for the last twenty years it had been the Scottish seat of Lord Donington.

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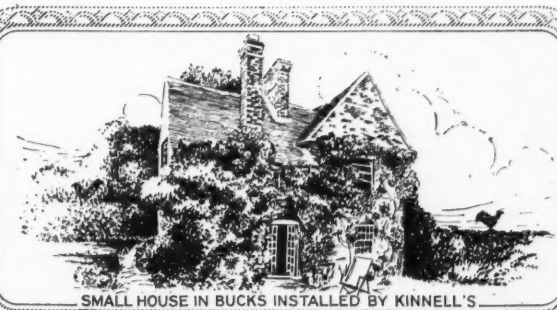
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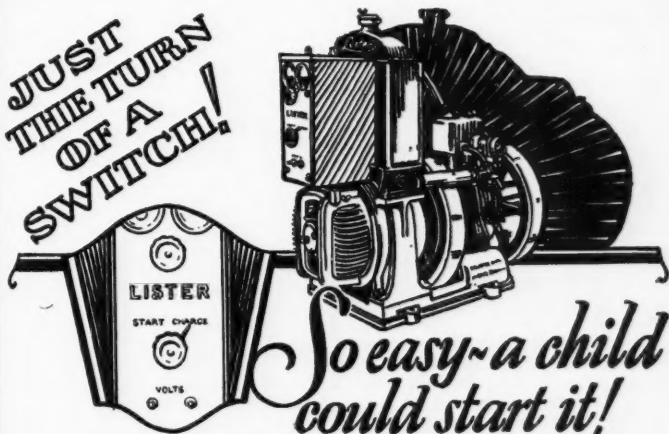
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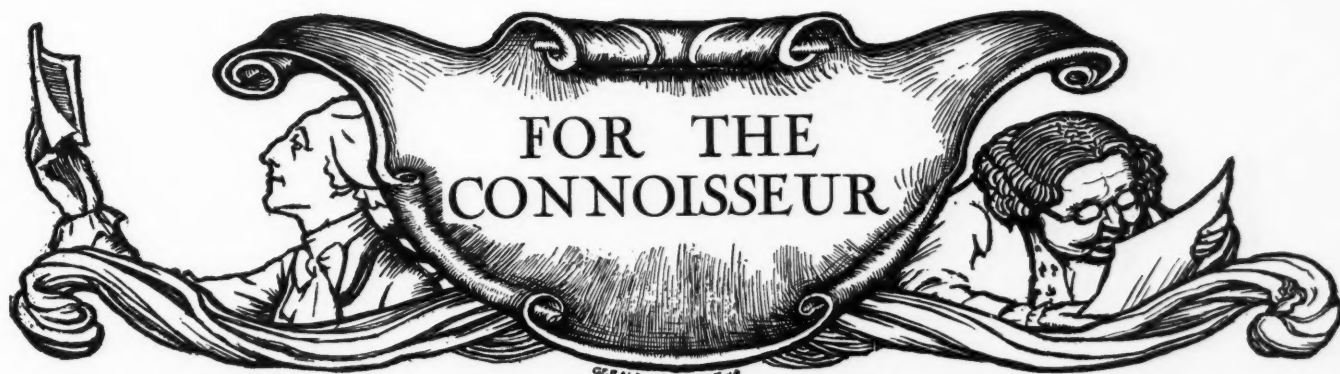
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NEEDLEWORK WALL-HANGINGS

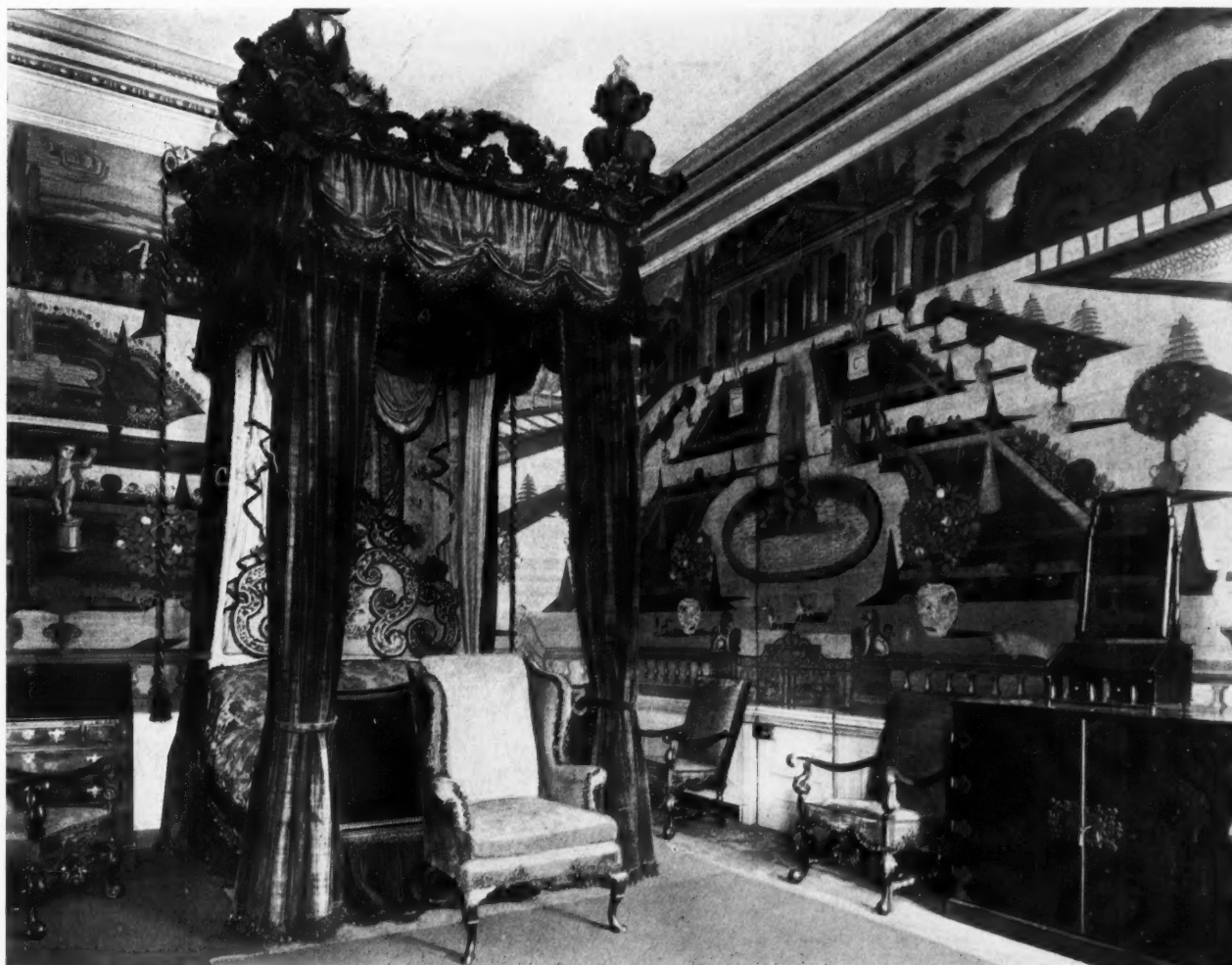
SOME of the largest panels of needlework are those designed for wall-hangings. From their size they could attempt the large subjects of storied tapestries, and when worked in wools covering a ground of canvas were akin to woven tapestry in effect. Of the hangings worked on a ground of silk, such as the green say hangings "embroidered with branches of roses, with wreaths set as pillars, yellow and blue," listed in the inventory of the Earl of Rutland's house at Holywell in 1529, no trace, naturally, has survived. The sole survivors of needleworked hangings may be divided into the exceptional applied hangings at Hardwick Hall, dating from the reign of Elizabeth, and the more numerous class of woolwork on canvas in tent and cross stitch. A panel of *petit point* at Iford Manor closely follows contemporary tapestry in design and colouring. In the field are grouped figures of the children of Israel gathering manna in the desert, and the borders are masterly and rich formal designs.

Some long strips of needlework, hung between the ceiling and the wainscot, dating from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are (like certain cushions and bed valances of this period) pictorial in treatment. A set of hangings of the history of Rehoboam, inventoried under the head of "Tapestry" in the "Inventorie of the Queene Regentis movables" in 1561, was formerly in Mary Queen of Scots' possession. Of the original four panels,

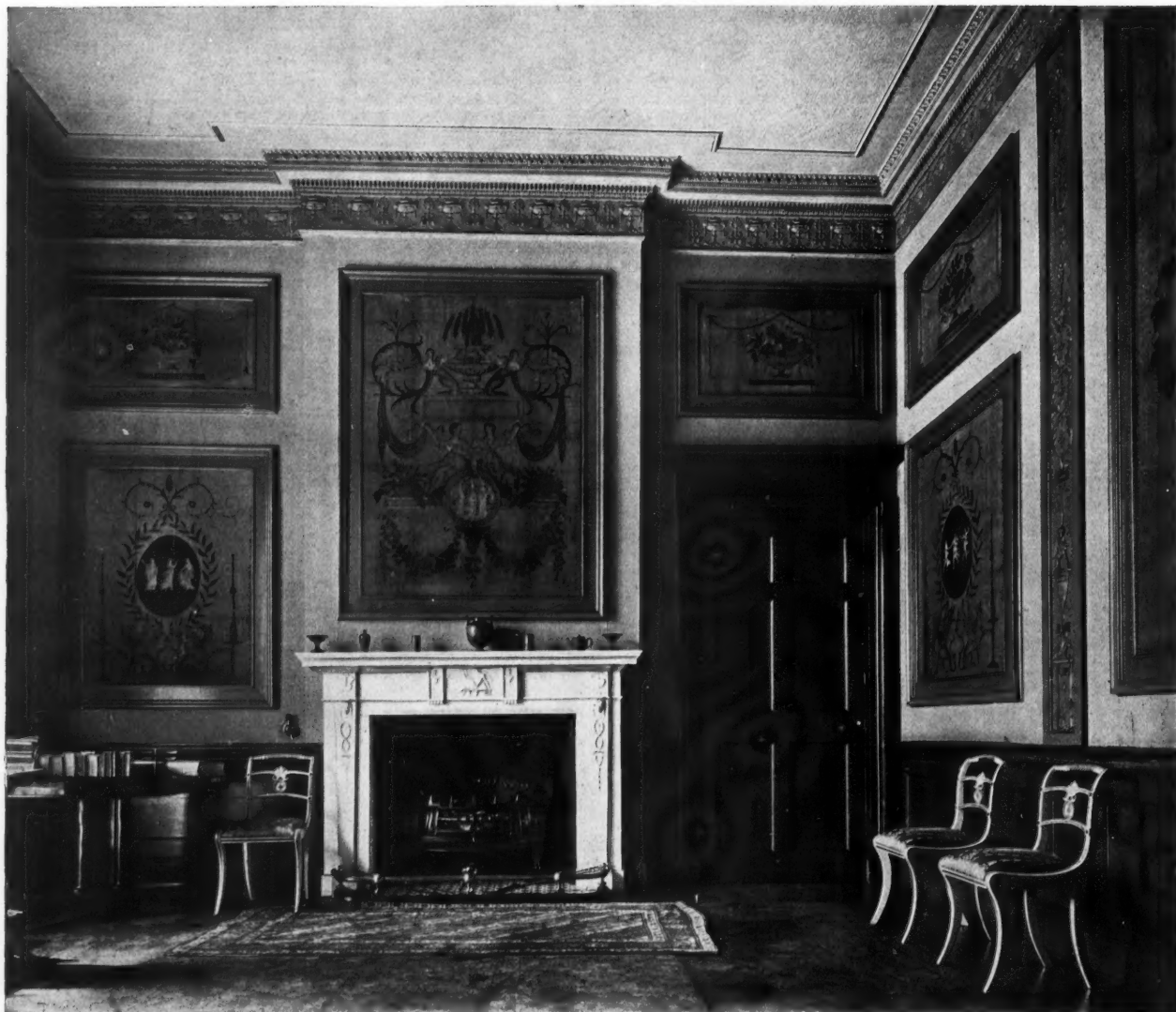
three were, in 1692, bought by the ancestors of Mr. R. Scott-Monceriff. The middle strip of the left side of this set, mounted as a screen, shows Jeroboam leaving Jerusalem and his meeting with Abijah; and the court of Rehoboam, treated with the careful realism customary in this class of work, occupies the remainder of this strip. The original second strip is missing. The third section shows Jeroboam worshipping golden calves, while the last section represents the illness of Jeroboam's son.

In the Hatton Garden wall-hangings in polychrome wools on canvas worked about the middle of the seventeenth century, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the design resembles such English tapestries as the Huntington wall-hangings. The design of the Hatton Garden hangings is an arcade, of which the columns are festooned and partly hidden by flowers and large twisting leaves. In the interspaces between the pedestals of the columns are animals, among them an elephant and a couchant stag.

The Hardwick hangings dating from the late years of the sixteenth century, which are of applied work upon a velvet ground, are exceptional in design. Of these there were two sets, one set of seven pieces in the "best bedchamber," in three of which a virtue—Hope, Faith or Temperance—is represented with its embodied antithesis, Judas, Mahomet or Sardanapalus. In the withdrawing chamber the Virtues were represented



EMBROIDERED LINEN-HANGINGS IN THE GREEN VELVET ROOM AT STOKE EDITH.



HANGINGS OF APPLIQUE AND PAINTED WORK IN THE DRAWING-ROOM AT NEWLISTON.

with their embodiment. The scale upon which these hangings are worked renders them unique. It is to these two sets that Horace Walpole refers when he describes the hangings consisting "of figures, large as life, representing the virtues and the vices embroidered on grounds of white and black velvet." Very varied materials are used for the design, cloth of gold and silver, and velvets and brocades of many colours firmly edged with needlework. Hangings of "green velvet and cloth of gold and silver" are mentioned in the Countess of Shrewsbury's inventory made not many years before her death, as "set with trees and slips and ciphers, with long borders of stories in needlework and borders all about those hangings of cloth of tyssue, silver and grene silke."

The Ionic pilasters of velvet banded with needlework, until recently at Wrest Park, in Bedfordshire, are a relic of an imposing scheme of decoration in the old dining-room before 1612, the year in which King James set out upon a progress through many English country seats. Nichols describes these pilasters as "finished with stripes of Velvet and worked with silk festoons between each." The needlework, however, is in crewels, not, as Nichols states, in silk.

There was a revived impulse towards needlework in the reign of William and Mary, who was herself a skilled needlewoman. Queen Mary's closet at Hampton Court was, as late as 1776, hung with needlework, said to be wrought by her own hand, and the practice of making large sets of furniture coverings, wall-hangings and carpets was frequent during the greater part of the eighteenth century. The *Spectator* tells the story of some young ladies, educated by a notable mother, whose whole time was so much occupied with working sets of hangings and cushions that they had never learnt to read or write. The needlework hangings in the green velvet bedroom at Stoke Edith, in Herefordshire, are notable. From the cornice to the dado, the walls are hung with a continuous picture of a formal garden, the handiwork of the five successive wives of Thomas Foley, who succeeded to Stoke Edith in 1737. A balustrade in needlework runs round the room. Behind are orangeries, formal beds set with topiary work and statues, and orange trees in brightly coloured vases and fountains. The season is spring, for the formal beds are edged with tulips, and the orange shrubs are in flower. The work is carried out in fine stitches upon fine brown linen, and in order to preserve the illusion of this continuous panorama, the doorway is concealed.

In a bedroom at Wallington Hall, Northumberland, is a set of needlework hangings, bearing the date 1717, the work of Julia Blackett (born 1688), wife of Sir Walter Calverley, and transferred after her death to Wallington. The design is composed of vivid masses of flowers, and the panels are framed in mouldings of wood. In the year 1716 Sir Walter Calverley enters in his diary the fact that his wife "finished the sowed work in the drawing-room, it having been three years and a half in doing. The greatest part of it has been done with her own hands."

These large efforts became rarer as the eighteenth century advanced. For a long time there hung at Aston Hall the work of Mary Holte, signed and dated by her, 1744. She adds her age and state, "spinster, aged 60." These hangings, which covered the walls, where not interrupted by the bed, the fireplace and the windows, are worked in brilliant colours and represent "an orderly profusion of bright flowers among which appear genii bearing baskets of flowers. Through an oval bocage heads and demi-figures appear, with occasionally birds and grotesque masks." In the wide floral border are medallions of the Holte arms, alternating with a view of a building or scene in the parks of Aston Hall or Brereton. The principal panels are over nine feet high and one measures nearly eighteen feet in width. Mary Holte had the artist's wish for the survival of her work, for her "great achievement of female taste and industry" bears the inscription: "God be the guide and the work will abide."

Records of needlewomen attempting to cover such large spaces became rarer in the late Georgian period, though when these exist, the workers are equally proud of their work. Lady Margaret Compton is recorded in 1772 by Lady Mary Coke "in the joy of her heart," at having seen her tapestry with her name placed in one of the rooms to perpetuate her memory; but only two years later there was a sale at Castle Ashby and Lady Margaret (appealed to to save the furniture), "would lay down the money to save the tapestry she had worked, but did not care to do more." At Newliston, in Scotland, the drawing-room is hung with framed panels of appliqué and painted work, made by Lady Mary Hogg to the design of Robert Adam. The larger panels are designed with arabesques of Italian character centring in medallions; while the smaller panels are designed with vases of flowers. These designs probably date soon after Robert Adam's design for the house (dated December, 1789).

M. J.



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COLD WEATHER AND THE CAR

SO far this winter has been one of those mild affairs that lull those liable to suffer from extreme cold into a false sense of security and that often make up by extra severity in later stages for an ultra-mild late autumn. It is the motorist who thinks that there is going to be no severe frost this season who, when he wakes up one fine morning to find everything covered in white and a gaping wound in the cylinder jackets of his engine, gets most annoyed when he is reminded by his insurance company that damage by frost is expressly excluded from his policy. Forewarned is forearmed to the owner who keeps his car in commission throughout the winter, and when the lack of simple precautions may mean such heavy charges on the pocket as well as necessitating the laying-up of the car for a possibly long period, it is worth while paying some serious attention to warnings that are so easily turned to practical value.

There is no need to pretend that the modern car requires the careful watching and special preparation that had to be devoted to its ancestor of a few years ago before it can be relied upon for satisfactory service in winter-time. Hundreds of owners motor through a whole winter without even thinking of changing a carburettor jet, and others who have taken all sorts of elaborate precautions have to admit that they have not perceived any very special benefit accruing therefrom. But there are certain things that may usefully be indicated as worthy of notice and that in the majority of cases will pay practically for attention or adoption. Many of them are simple applications of the wise advice that the stable door had best be closed before the horses are stolen; if the doors are not locked the horses may not be stolen, but there are possibilities worth meeting.

Special instructions or hints as regards winter motoring may be divided into three or four classes. Firstly, there is precautions against damage by frost; secondly, what steps, if any, should or may be taken to improve the performance of the car; thirdly, steps to avoid troubles specifically likely to follow in the train of cold weather; and, fourthly, the ensuring of comfort for passengers and drivers on the road.

Of these the first is the most important. Damage by frozen water may easily necessitate complete replacement of a cylinder block, which on a high-powered car is a very expensive item. At the least it will mean a repair by welding, which, from start to finish, including dismantling and re-assembling of the damaged part, is expensive, while even to-day welding is not always an unqualified success. Prevention is certainly better than cure.

TO COUNTER JACK FROST.

There are, of course, many methods of countering the attacks of Jack Frost, but only two are absolutely infallible—properly and efficiently heating the garage and completely emptying the cooling system of the car. The first is a job for the plumber. In a well heated and closed garage a car is safe from the attacks

of any frost we are likely to have in this England, but, unfortunately, one cannot take one's heated garage wherever one goes, and so, even if special precautions applied to the car itself are not necessary at home, it is well to know them for use when away from home.

Emptying a radiator sounds a simple enough job, but as a matter of fact it is nothing of the sort. It is easy enough to get most of the water out of a cooling system, but it is an important fact that a small residual quantity may do as much damage as a full system, and it will do it in less time because it will freeze sooner.

In the case of those cooling systems of which the inlet pipe from the bottom of the radiator to the cylinder block does not enter the latter at the lowest point of the jacketing, complete emptying is impossible unless a tap is provided at the extreme bottom of the jacket. Such a tap could be fitted by any competent mechanic, and will certainly justify its moderate cost. In the following note therefore on the complete emptying of a cooling system this tap should be understood as included in the general reference to the radiator tap.

Opening of the plug or tap at the bottom of radiator will allow the bulk of the water to escape, but when the flow ceases there is no evidence that the whole system is empty. The only way this can be ensured is for the tap to be opened, the car, but not the engine, having been stopped for the purpose on the road about a quarter of a mile from the journey's end. When the water has ceased to pour out, the car may be driven home and into its garage, which it will enter with a cooling system as empty as it is possible to get it by reasonable means. It may, perhaps, be said by way of reassurance that no compunction need be felt about driving the car so far with a nominally empty cooling system, provided the engine is already hot, as, of course, it will be if the car be stopped on its way home after any ordinary run.

There is one most important precaution to be taken when a car is put away with an empty radiator. It is the fixing of a label "NO WATER" on the starting handle or steering wheel so that the car cannot possibly be taken out by mistake without water. This, however, does not mean that the radiator must necessarily be filled before even the engine is started; as a matter of fact, when only cold water is available for the refilling, it will be found much better to start the engine before the cooling system is filled provided that as soon as the engine is running water is poured with a minimum of delay. An engine without water should never be started up from cold and run for more than a few seconds—perhaps half a minute as a limit—unless water be given it immediately. On the other hand, if hot water is available, it will be better to fill the radiator with it before any attempt is made to start the engine, but the water added to a cold and empty engine should never be hotter than about 110° F.

ANTI-FREEZING MIXTURES.

Motorists are frequently being told of substances they may add to the radiator

water to prevent its freezing, but such hints need to be taken with great caution and reserve. Glycerine added to the water will certainly lower its freezing point, but it will also have harmful effects on the rubber connections of the water piping. Alcohol, if added in sufficient quantity, will lower the freezing temperature of the water to such an extent that a car could be left in the open air all through a night of real frost. But as soon as the engine is started up again the alcohol will boil away and when the car next stops it will have practically nothing but water in the cooling system—an obvious snare to the owner who thinks that as he had an anti-freezing mixture last night he will also have it to-night. In view of these quite important practical considerations it seems advisable, therefore, to rule the anti-freezing mixture out of court, though it may on occasion be useful to know that it can be called upon.

SAFETY HEATING LAMPS.

Within the past few years a vast number of safety heating lamps have been placed upon the market. These are lamps that may be placed under the bonnet or near the radiator of the car and give out enough heat to keep the cooling water system from freezing, while their construction makes them absolutely safe no matter how much petrol vapour may be floating about. Most of these lamps are made on the same principle as the miner's safety lamp; in fact, one of the best of them is actually a miner's lamp sold for this purpose of car heating under the name of the Protector, but there are other kinds, such as one in which petrol is consumed in the lamp to produce heat by chemico-physical action on the catalytic principle without there being any flame or spark anywhere.

For generous heat radiation the best safety lamp I have tried is the Everwarm, but a rather weak pressed thread by which the fuel holder screws into the body of the lamp is in this case quite a fault. Another good lamp is the Buckingham, which is hung outside the bonnet over the front of the radiator. With the majority of these lamps two things need to be borne in mind. The first is that the amount of heat they give is not very great, the second is that they do not burn for more than about twenty-four hours without attention. Most of them will protect a car safely in a closed garage, and in particularly severe spells of frost two of them may be placed under a bonnet or, better still, one under the bonnet and a Buckingham over the radiator.

IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CAR.

Unless a car engine has had smaller jets or an extra air inlet for use during the summer, the engine proper is not likely to require any attention or preparation for winter use. But small jets are apt to make the warming-up process tediously long—they will not make much difference to the running of the car once the engine is thoroughly hot if they were right for summer use—and an extra air inlet will need careful examination to ensure that it is not the source of air

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leaks. Unsuspected air leaks are the cause of half the trouble of misbehaviour in winter of a car that has run moderately well all through the warm weather. When other conditions were favourable a small air leak might be ignored; when other conditions are unfavourable a quite small air leak may prevent an engine from being started at all.

The method of discovering an air leak is simple. The actual process is apt to be difficult and baffling to the inexperienced. The induction system, especially its joints, should be smeared with oil—all the joints between carburettor and induction manifold and between manifold and cylinder block. If the engine be started and allowed to run as slowly as it will—an air leak is an effective check on real slow running—the oil where there is a leak will be seen being sucked into the induction system. The remedy is the tightening of all joints and, if necessary, previous smearing of their faces with fish glue or gold size.

Overcooling is a fault from which many cars are inclined to suffer. In summer it is, perhaps, a good fault; in winter it is a serious nuisance. A piece of cardboard or brown paper placed over the lower part of the radiator soon puts things right. On the outside of the radiator is the simpler fixing, on the inside is the neater. In either case the actual depth of the sheet must be settled by experiment. One of those radiator "cosies" sold to keep a car warm while it is left standing for a short time—and not as a safeguard against severe frost for a whole night—may, of course, be put to the same use.

Whether thinner oil should be used in winter than has given satisfaction all through the summer is a doubtful point, depending largely on the brand of oil commonly used and on the state of the engine. An oil that changes its viscosity considerably with changes in atmospheric temperature should be used in thinner grade for winter than for summer, but many of our best-known high-class lubricants, such as the Castrol and Price's range, change so little that there is very little point in a change over. But a fairly new engine from which the pristine stiffness and tightness have not worn away may insistently demand thinner oil for winter use, while any reasonably good engine that has not less than 5,000 miles to its credit should be quite happy on its properly chosen brand for all the year round use.

COLD WEATHER TROUBLES.

Troubles specifically attributable to cold weather and likely to develop with any car having ordinary use are two in number. First, difficult starting; and, second, electric battery weakness.

Difficult starting due to cold may almost invariably be cured by pouring over a well flooded carburettor a kettle full of nearly boiling water, and this often applies even when the engine is already warm after recent use, and the trouble does not appear to be directly due to cold. Unfortunately, however, kettles full of boiling water are not always handy, and other steps must be taken. Most promising of these are a wiping of the outside of the sparking plug insulation to remove all traces of moisture, an examination of the magneto contact breaker to make sure that the arm is not stuck due to swelling of the fibre bush or boss owing to dampness and, finally, a setting of the plug points very close together. This latter should only be done as a last resort, because it will adversely affect the performance of the engine at high speeds, but, after all, getting the engine going is generally more important than the niceties of its road manners.

The electric batteries are the weakest part of the modern car. They are

especially prone to display this weakness in summer and in winter! Why they do so in summer has been previously explained in these pages and does not now concern us. Their excuse in winter is palpably a better one—that they are apt to be over-worked and discharged too low. Repair of a damaged battery is often impossible, replacement is always expensive, and the trouble accruing from a battery that fails suddenly on the road is apt to be serious. Therefore be careful with the electric system. Be sparing with the electric starter, especially in starting a stone-cold engine—a certain amount of manual winding exercise is generally better than a heavy battery replacement bill—and use the head-lamps no more than is necessary. The charging rate of the dynamo may advantageously be increased if the car is used for much night work—the necessary adjustment is simple and is explained in the maker's instruction book—and especially is this the case with a car used mainly in town when steady and prolonged charging periods are not forthcoming. Also occasional "boosting" at the local service station may well prove a sound and profitable investment.

MOTOR-CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

IF one may speculate from some recent happenings, a world tour may become the regular substitute for a reliability trial among expert motor-cyclists. It is now nearly two years since there appeared in COUNTRY LIFE a letter in which the writer told how he had met in Grenoble (France) a couple of Belgian motor-cyclists *en pillion* on one lightweight motor-cycle who were in the early stages of a projected trip round the world. These two young men were travelling light with a vengeance; their total luggage consisted of a modest haversack on the back of each and their total finances lay in the proceeds of the sale of picture postcards of themselves which they hoped to sell in each town through which they passed.

These two gallant young fellows, of whom one claimed to have more than half a dozen languages at his finger tips, arrived at a town, parked their machines and then went on a tour round the various cafes and restaurants where they tried to sell their postcards for whatever the patrons cared to give. At the restaurant where our correspondent saw them they seemed to garner about fifteen francs! Nothing has since been heard of them or their enterprise and they do not appear to have reached our shores.

In August last two English motor-cyclists each on their own B.S.A. machines set off on a world tour for which some serious preparations had been made and the last news to arrive about this couple was that they had successfully completed the European stage of their journey. Recently a speaker on "the wireless" told how he and a companion were about to set off on a similar tour for which apparently most elaborate preparations in the way of dumps of food and spares, etc., had been made. Listeners were given to understand that great things were expected from this expedition, of which most voluminous records including cinema films, were being made, but the speaker was apparently quite unaware that his was not by any means the first attempt at a motor-cycling world tour and that at least two others had begun within recent times.

Some really impressive feats have been accomplished by motor-cyclists in the way of negotiation of virgin country and apparently impassable territory, but none of them seems to have made much appeal to the popular imagination. The majority of people are, perhaps, only too well aware that however bold certain motor-cyclists may be and whatever achievements

they may put to their credit, such things are not for ordinary everyday people. If an enterprising motorist takes a fleet of cars across the desert where previously camels have been the only practicable transport and if cars are driven across the Dark Continent, it is realised that such efforts may well turnout to be the precursor of a regular transport service, as, of course, they have done in several instances. But the motor-cycle appeals to the majority of people as possibly a very amusing vehicle of sport and pleasure, but not as a medium of serious transport in territory where roads are unknown and human companionship for the solitary rider an impossibility.

THE UNPOPULAR MOTORIST.

IT is often said that nowadays everybody is a motorist, whether he is actually a motor owner or not. Everybody uses the mechanically propelled vehicle, if not directly for his own transport, as in private car, taxi, bus or char-a-bancs, then indirectly as a consumer of goods, which are motor borne for some part of their journey from the producer to consumer. This being as it is, it is not surprising that the prejudice that motoring has had to combat ever since its very beginning is gradually showing signs of diminution. The most active of motor-phobes, and there are still plenty of them, are realising that they are but kicking against the pricks and that it is the mechanically propelled vehicle and not their attacks which will ultimately conquer.

It is, therefore, all the more surprising to find that in certain official quarters there seems to be a determined effort at fostering this dying prejudice and making the most of it while it lasts. In some of these quarters things said and done carry so little weight and gain so little public notice, that they hardly matter at all; the motor movement just notices them and passes them over with hardly a smile. But it is unfortunate that among these official quarters must be numbered some prominent members of our judicial system. Attacks made by magistrates in some obscure provincial or suburban court are now generally taken as no more than passing jokes, but the pronouncements of a professional judge, even in a county court, are usually expected to be free from extravagance.

According to *The Autocar*, Judge Sir Thomas Granger recently delivered himself of the following, at Greenwich: "The only safe way to cross a road is to go with a perambulator, for even the most reckless motorist will hesitate before killing a baby. He realises that the baby will grow up and one day become a pedestrian"—and, presumably, may then be killed with impunity by some motorist.

Comment on a remark like this by a responsible public official is not necessary, but it is interesting that it was made about the same time that Sir Henry McCardie, in a criminal court, was lamenting the growth of crime which he attributed in large measure to the occupation of the police in securing observance of innumerable petty regulations. As has been pointed out by numerous newspaper comments the petty regulations which so occupy our police are to a large extent regulations connected with the control of motor vehicles. And, as a London magistrate said also about this time, the vigour with which the police enforce these regulations is quite unjustifiable and unnecessary.

It is only the other day that the heavy traffic on one of London's busiest highways was held up while numerous motorists had to have their cars examined for possible breaches of the silencer regulations. In the vast majority of cases the cars stopped were standard models of which hundreds exactly similar are in everyday use and are known—or ought



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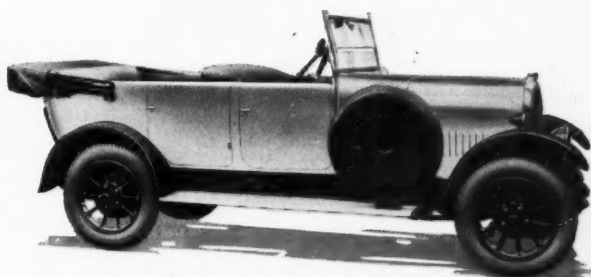
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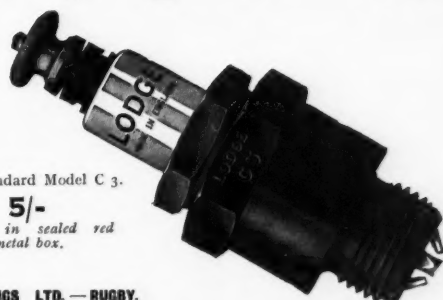


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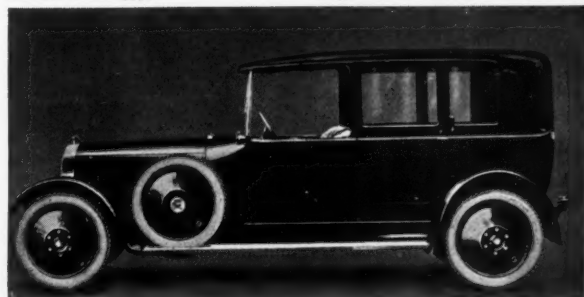
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to be known—to satisfy every legal requirement. But the whole spirit of this Chiswick enterprise is but typical of the common official attitude of straining at gnats and swallowing camels. The 20 m.p.h. police trap on open roads, while dangerous driving on blind corners goes unchecked, is, of course, the commonest and most serious example.

THE MONTE CARLO AUTOMOBILE RALLY.

ONE of the most interesting events of the motor sport year is the 'Rallye' organised in January by the International Sporting Club of Monte Carlo and the Monaco Automobile Club. It is quite unlike other motoring events, and consists of various entirely different parts. The first part is the run to Monte Carlo, for which the competitor chooses his own starting point and average speed, the award in this section going to the entrant who covers the greatest distance at the speed he has himself chosen. After arrival in Monte Carlo the competitors take part in a reliability trial over the exacting hill roads of the Riviera hinterland (the Sospel road from Mentone to Nice is that generally chosen), which is followed by an examination of the cars and a timed hill climb up the Mont du Mules and, finally, the inevitable *concours d'élégance* and an examination of the cars from the point of view of the comfort they afford.

Hitherto there has been only one English competitor in this event, which brings entries from all over Europe and northern Africa, and after a gallant and partially successful trial effort in 1925, the Hon. Victor Bruce won the Rallye and its substantial cash prize in 1926, when he covered the whole distance from John o'Groats in just under seventy hours. This year Mr. Bruce is taking part with an A.C. car, and is to have several English rivals as well as others from Copenhagen, Tunis or Constantinople. The competitors are due in Monte Carlo before 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 20th, and the A.C. is starting from John o' Groats on the 17th, while after the Rallye it sets off immediately on an ambitious R.A.C. trial that is likely to take several weeks.

A WARNING FOR THOSE "GOING FOREIGN."

This reference to a popular sporting event suggests a repetition of a warning previously given in these pages to British motorists taking their cars to France, as so many are at this time of the year. It is, in brief, that should they be involved in any accident, however trivial it may be, they should take all possible steps to get themselves and especially their cars, as far as possible out of the locality in the least possible time.

The French *code de la Route* seems simple and straightforward enough, but the practical working of French law is apt to be queer, not to say incomprehensible, to the average British mind. Some time ago a very well known British motorist ran across a "caniveau" or "cassis" in a village street; it was covered with snow and was quite invisible and the sudden shock threw some of the luggage in the car out on to the road. The street was deserted—it was in the lunch hour—but a crowd soon gathered from nowhere and among the crowd was a gendarme, who took particulars. Nothing happened for some months when, safely home in England, the motorist received a notification that he had been fined seventeen francs for dangerous driving. He paid the fine as the amount did not seem to justify argument. Another English driver had a rather nasty accident on the road between Paris and a Channel port, though fortunately no one was hurt and he completed his journey with his car to England. That was just over a year ago and until recently, at least, he said he was still paying fines, what they were for he could not attempt to understand, but with the exchange as it then was, it seemed better to pay than to spend more money in what almost certainly would have been unsuccessful litigation. One well known English journalist was, before the war, stopped in a street in Monte Carlo and accused of exceeding the ruling 15 k.p.h. speed limit. He had to pay 1,000 francs before he or his car could get out of the police station, where they were detained and subsequently he was fined about half this sum, the balance of his "deposit" being returned to him. The fine was actually imposed after his return to England, but his legal advisers told him that payment would be the only way he could avoid trouble if he were ever likely to visit the scene of his misdemeanour again and that to contest the case would be futile.

Such cases as these are, however, trivial by comparison with the troubles likely to meet anyone involved in any sort of collision. In such a case either party may get an order to retain the other's car within the district until responsibility has been settled in a court of law—the car is, of course, retained as security against damages or compensation. As the decision of the affair before a court of law may take anything from six months to some years, the probable seriousness to the visiting tourist is obvious. The least of the troubles that he may have to meet is a sacrifice of his Customs deposit, which, if the visiting car happens to be a *de luxe* vehicle, as it so often is, will be a loss that few people would care to face with impunity. But the order has to be given by the authorities of the district in which the affair happened and has no weight outside that district, so that a car cleared away to a safe distance immediately afterwards is practically immune from seizure, and repairs, if necessary, may then be executed.

HOLIDAY SHOOTS

THE Christmas shoot ends, for most of us, the serious routine of the year. It is true that there is another month to run, but then the days are at best belated affairs to clear out old cocks or provide a few birds for the house. In most places the old year sees the end of the last serious day's covert shooting, and the brief span of New Year's time is left to the boys.

Boys are rather a prominent feature at Christmas shoots, so much so that one old sportsman of our acquaintance has made a firm rule never to accept a shooting invitation after the breaking-up date of the Public Schools. He has had experience, and finds it bad for a man with a choleric temperament and a dicky heart. Yet most of us are glad to see the keen young faces and catch something of their joyful excitement. They make us remember something of the intensity of enjoyment with which we, as schoolboys, looked forward to the Christmas holidays through the weary end of term. At last the day came when we could get the old 12-bore out of its Rangoon oil scented, baize-lined coffin. Outside in the cobbled stable yard the terriers yelped ecstatically, and there was the keeper waiting to take one round for a shot or two in order to get in a little practice—and a little cautionary work before the day of the big shoot. Those were good days—gun days and pony days—and then how we hated a cold snap, when the ground was too hard for hunting and the carriage horses had to wear calked shoes. To-day, half the boys hope for frost, for they will be away in a steam-heated hotel abroad; but in those days Switzerland and winter sports had not been exploited.

But we have plenty of the right sort still, and they are fast filling in the gap the war left. At holiday time they turn up. Some, still boys, out, perhaps, for the first time, excited and self-conscious and, if we only remembered it, horribly bruised by the kick of a borrowed gun with a stock far too long for them. Others are still boys to their families, but in the official term of their Universities men, and very often they, too, are shooting in company for the first time. The older warriors are a little bit perturbed. After all, we know exactly how dangerous a 12-bore can be. The mere matter that nothing under a 4.9 high velocity piece with a five mile range disturbed us during the war, does not count. We can dance with wrathful indignation at the idea of being tickled up with a stray pellet of No. 6, but in the end our fears are allayed, and we find that we have taken on responsible duties as coaches to the boys. We stand a little behind, and perhaps a psychologist would classify our concealed emotion as one of safety first.

The head-keeper recognises the situation, and gravely, but perhaps not entirely disapproving, shifts our places along the hazel twigs which mark our posts. Youth at the helm, and an entirely idolatrous but too conversational old retainer acting as loader, custodian and philosopher makes a trinity hard to be beaten for real sport and enjoyment.

Elfin faint the whistles blow, and the beaters begin their curving march. Wise old woodpigeons miles out of range fly high above us, and the jays give tongue to bring undeserved scandal on our hard-working keepers. The distant bang of the lone gun with the beaters tells us that one of these gossips is laid low. Then one by one the wily old cocks spring. Some go back over the beaters; others, age-old in experience, leg it to the wood side, see the waiting guns and, disregarding sewins, stops and all, wing out sideways, rising derisively after a long run to somewhere out of gunshot.

The tap of the sticks grows louder, the whistles are no longer drowned. Birds rise far back and come well over high, and on a curving slant, towards the cover which lies in dead ground behind and down the hillside beyond us.

It is all, perhaps, a little incoherent. The boys warm to it, and, if the flush is good, one's own established supremacy may suffer. A good right and a left from both neighbours may share a bird which, in more decorous circumstance, would have come to you and you alone. However, it is a boy's day, and, so long as they keep their barrels up, what does it matter? The real problem comes when the dogs run fur and a rabbit bolts for the line. Then one can only pray that someone kills it before it gets into line with the guns. As a matter of strict policy, I always take long shots at rabbits myself on these occasions. In the presence of excitable youth they are as dangerous as rhino.

Then to the roots: here we break again with formality, and put the young on the outside of the swinging half-moons. Exercise is good for them and distance lends a fortuitous air of safety. But in the end, what a day! We have gathered between thirty and forty brace of birds, a rather heavy bag of "various" prey to unduly swift anxiety, and as the early dusk falls we recognise that youth can do no more. Lunch has done for the retainers, and emotion has spent all its force with the boys. They are full of energy, but their long barrels sag below the birds. Old cocks crow with derision, and the experienced old dogs sit philosophically down to hunt the lissom flea. Yet when we reach home again how the day burgeons. Dick, Terry and Jack have all done well. The old hunting spirit is awakened, and we know that they get for every bird the pleasure we can only wring out of a dozen. It is a not-too-serious Christmas shoot—jolly good fun; and perhaps this little matter of blooding the younger generation to it is one of those fundamental things that really is important, really is vital to the future of the countryside and the maintenance of good sport.

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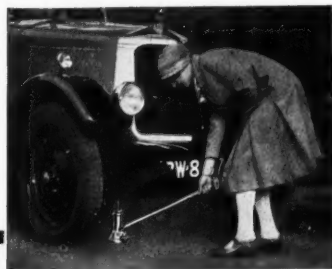
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CLIMBERS FOR THE GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

THESE is little need to call attention to the beauty of climbing plants; their grace, freedom of growth and infinite variety in colour and form is realised by all; and yet in only a few gardens are they put to their fullest use. Climbers—as well as plants which are not strictly of climbing habit but can be utilised for such a purpose—are of great value in the greenhouse and conservatory. There they will drape bare walls, and adorn with slender twining growths and wreaths of blossom pillars and rafters which might otherwise look unsightly. Although the number of greenhouse climbers is almost without limit, a selection must be made carefully, as some are too rampant in growth except for a lofty house, while others would soon exclude light to the detriment of the plants growing on the stages beneath. On the other hand, even for the smallest of greenhouses one can choose suitable climbing plants which will not need excessive training—a practice which spoils to a certain extent the natural beauty and picturesque effect of any climber. In a large conservatory climbers can be trained against the back wall, up the pillars, as well as along the rafters of the roof; but in a small or low house, roof climbers are out of place, and only up the pillars should such plants be trained. A corridor greenhouse is an excellent place for growing and showing off to the best advantage a large variety of climbers. Bearing in mind this question of the size of the house, a selection of suitable climbers should be made, so that, throughout the year, there is always some climber which is attractive owing to its beauty of leaf, flower or fruit.

Greenhouse climbers need ample root room, provision for root extension, and a specially prepared soil. It is essential that the drainage shall be sound. In the majority of cases climbers do best when planted out in borders, but in instances where this is impracticable, large pots or tubs can be used instead. Borders of at least 2ft. wide and 2ft. deep should be excavated, broken bricks and rubble placed at the bottom and the cavity filled in with prepared compost. Most climbers succeed in a rooting medium consisting of two-thirds of good fibrous loam and one-third of half-rotted leaves. To this, mixed coarse sand and old mortar rubble should be added in the proportion of a 6in. pot full of each to 1 bushel of the mixture. A few climbers, such as *Lapagerias*, prefer a peaty soil, and these should be planted in pots or borders by themselves.

Before any climbers are planted, proper preparation should be made for their support, pillars should be painted white and walls limewashed. On walls a wire trellis should be erected, while along the rafters wire should be stretched along which the slender growths of roof climbers will be able to twine and twist. The plants should be kept within bounds by training and tying in, but it must be remembered that climbers produce the most effect when they are allowed to grow with freedom. For the welfare of the plants a thorough annual cleansing of the plants themselves as well as the houses in which they are growing is necessary, in order to keep down insect pest attacks. Careful watering, particularly during the winter months, is of the greatest importance.

The plants mentioned here are chosen not only for their beauty but for their ease of cultivation, and also because the majority of them will flourish under ordinary conditions in a cool greenhouse, provided that there is just sufficient heat to keep out frost during the winter. A few of them require a minimum temperature of 50° Fahr. throughout the year; but, on the other hand, there are quite a number of attractive climbers which can be grown in a conservatory in which there is no heat whatever.

For a greenhouse of moderate size, one of the most useful and ornamental of all climbers is the South African *Plumbago capensis* (leadwort). Throughout the summer it bears pale blue flowers which are borne on the young wood, and it can be grown either as a pot plant or planted out in borders of well drained soil and trained up a wall. In spring all old shoots should be cut hard back to within about ten inches of the base of the previous year's growth. *Bougainvillea glabra* and its varieties thrive as well in a cool conservatory as in a heated house. They look particularly decorative as roof plants, and in such a position they will flower freely. Full sun and light should be given them, an annual hard spurring back and a period of rest are necessary for the well being of the *bougainvilleas*. A few of the finest varieties are *Sanderiana*, *Cypheri* and *Mrs. Butt*.

Solanum jasminoides, with its attractive wreaths of starry white blossom, is an excellent climber for a cool house from which frost is excluded. In a warmer house *S. Wendlandii*, which bears large terminal clusters of clear bluish purple flowers, should be grown. A loamy soil suits these *solanums*, and they are readily propagated by means of cuttings. *Clematis indivisa lobata* is a charming plant for a cool house; and in a similar position *Hibbertia dentata* would do well. The latter, a showy yellow-flowered climber with bronzy leaves, has a long season of flowering, and it prefers a rooting medium of a peaty nature.

For a shady corner in a conservatory *Lapagerias* would do well. These plants bear a tangle of thin wiry stems which carry dark green leathery leaves and bell-shaped waxy flowers

of rosy pink or white. Their chief requirements are a well drained bed of peat and a thinning of the shoots to prevent overcrowding.

Passifloras are adaptable climbers and may be grown equally well in a warm house as in a cool one. *Constance Elliott* is a beautiful white-flowered variety of the popular *P. cœrulea*. It should be given the support of a pillar, and a rich loamy soil containing plenty of leaf-mould and sand. *Passion* flowers are easily struck from cuttings. *Abutilons*, with the quaint lantern-like blooms of orange and red, are particularly suitable for tall pillars. They require a long period of rest through the winter, and in the growing season liberal supplies of liquid manure. *Abutilons insignis* and *vexillarium* are two of the best.

Australian *mimosas* (*acacias*) are most useful and charming greenhouse climbers. The silver wattle, *Acacia dealbata*, likes plenty of room. *A. Baileyana* and *A. Riceana* both smother themselves in spring with clusters of yellow flowers, and after these flowers have faded away pruning should be carried out.

The scarlet-flowered parrot's-bill, *Clianthus puniceus*, is excellent for draping pillars, rafters and walls. *Clianthus Dampieri*, the Glory Pea of Australia, is also excellent. For training up the back of a lean-to greenhouse, *Bignonia capreolata* is a suitable shrub; it bears tubular flowers of orange brown, produced during the summer months. A well drained peaty soil and fairly rigorous thinning are essential for this plant. A number



ALLAMANDAS MAKE ADMIRABLE CLIMBERS FOR THE GREENHOUSE.

of fuchsias, if given generous treatment, grow freely as greenhouse climbers. *F. corallina* is suitable for this purpose. Fuchsias require to be kept fairly dry at the roots during the winter, a position in full sun is not necessary.

Streptosolen Jamesonii is an evergreen climber which anyone can grow. It is early-flowering and bears attractive brilliant orange-coloured blooms.

Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea and *I. versicolor*, better known as *Mina lobata*, are two climbers of the *convolvulus* family. Both should be treated as half-hardy annuals. The blue-flowered *Thunbergia alata* should be given similar treatment. *Aristolochias* are fascinating owing to their strangely formed flowers, and one or two of them should be included in all collections. The rather decorative *A. elegans* does well in a pot.

Allamandas, *gloriosas* and *solandras* are excellent climbers for a warm greenhouse, and, wherever possible, representatives of each of these genera should be grown. *Hendersonii* is a tall and free growing climber for pillars and roofs. In a sunny greenhouse the American *tacsonia* would flourish, and its brilliantly coloured blooms would make a splendid show. *T. exoniensis* and *T. insignis* being two of the best. Honeysuckles, such as *Lonicera sempervirens* for small houses and *L. Hildebrandiana* for larger houses, should be grown if it is possible to find room for them. *Cestrum elegans* is a favourite greenhouse climber; it carries reddish purple flowers. *Mandevilla suaveolens* is well adapted for climbing up pillars. The yellow-flowered *Cassia corymbosa* is another excellent wall plant.

M. P.



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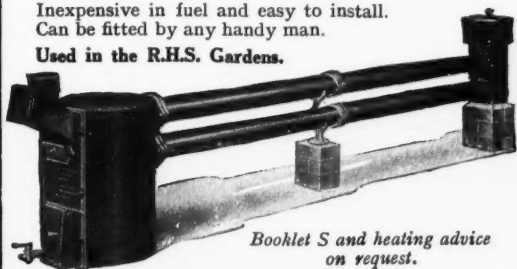
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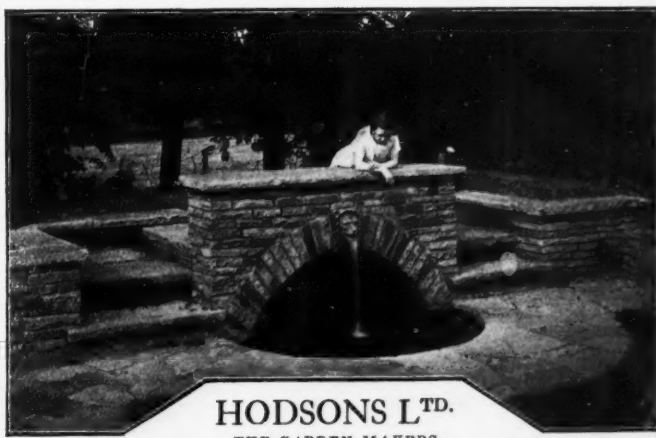
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But the observant who have remarked the clever way in which short lengths can be, and are being, employed should take their courage in their hands at sale time, preferably with some clear objective in view, and visit the shops now busily clearing out surplus stock, especially in the departments dealing with piece materials. I have seen and examined many remarkable offerings in short lengths of silks, crêpes, velvets, rich metal brocades, printed chiffons, suitings, soft woollen materials of the kasha-character, and serges. All these at give-away prices are well worth picking up.

RENOVATIONS.

Since nothing arrestingly exciting is likely to happen between now and February for most of us, in many cases it serves quite well to bring up-to-date existing possessions by way of carrying on. To take a concrete example, such as a dress or coat-frock of navy serge, that has lost its first pristine freshness. Well, what about considering the suggestion shown on the extreme right-hand figure in the heading? And in this, again, there is the suggestion of a use for short lengths.

The straight top of serge is scooped out to form an oval in front, an hiatus filled

in by a tucked vest of organdie, white or beige. The same material affords distinction in *bourrants* to the lower sleeves. The skirt from a low hip line is fashioned of flat superposed *volants* of black satin. And, hey presto! there is a little frock that may be safely relied upon to hold its own anywhere.

In interested contemplation of the achievement there is depicted a figure wearing a simple creation carried out in two shades of crêpe de Chine. The slim bodice and skirt are supplemented by scalloped hems and by a tiny upstanding collar that at the back resolves itself in tied ends.

Crêpe de Chine in different shades—black and scarlet—navy and ashes of roses—are colour schemes that jump to the eye—creates the third inspiration, the skirt lending itself to a three-tier appearance, which can be shaded according to taste and circumstances. The jolly little waistcoat held in the hand is composed of printed silk, a real remnant revelation, as the back can be of anything. These waistcoats are a great asset and ally to the tailored suits of the moment, any scrap and end of effective material being culled to their service.

Crepella, which is a species of heavy weight marocain, is responsible for the fourth inspiration in two tones. The amount of material required for this *ensemble* or two-piece can be approximately gauged by the needs of the skirt and coat, both whereof are eked out by a paler shade in the short upper corsage and deep hems. There is a wealth of opportunity in this vogue for deep contrasting hems, which are as prevalent on evening as on day dress. Indeed, if it were not for the cut, finish and style of many of the most



A short length fashioned into jumper and scarf by the aid of a remnant of printed silk; one of the new sleeveless boleros evolved from grey velvet and a scrap of galon; and skirt, jumper and bridge coat, in which no fewer than five different materials make up a seductive whole.

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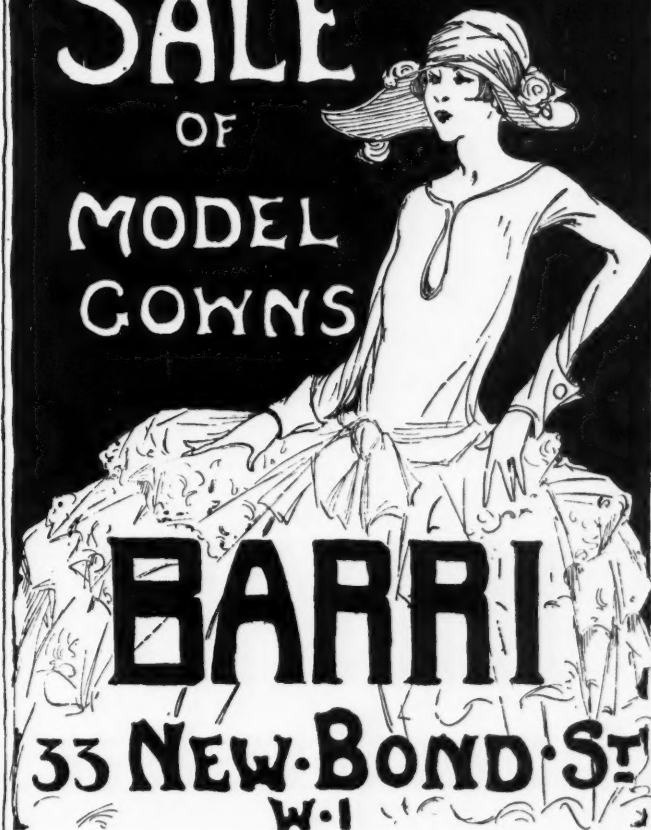
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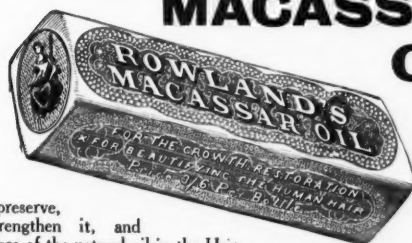
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exclusive and costly models, one might surmise they had been made out of remnants.

BLACK AS A BACKGROUND.

There is never any element of doubt attached to a bargain in black satin, Marocain, crêpe Romain or crêpe de Chine. These can always be utilised and carried into the realm of *chic* creations.

Our artist suggests in her grouped collection a jumper to be completed as is convenient by a black skirt. The fact that the jumper, a garment, by the way, that is universally accepted in every expression, is sleeveless, speaks for itself as a use for the remnant. This probably would cost a mere trifle, though absolutely nothing without its deep border of appliqué printed silk.

The scarf, a noteworthy feature of the design, is carried out in a self shade crêpe de Chine appliqué with the same printed silk. Should the satin be short for the decorative hem, the foundation of that can be of black jap silk or any scrap of satin at hand. What the eye does not see the heart does not worry over. Black and exotic colourings are counted among the most desirable amalgamations of the hour, and they seldom fail in proving attractive.

THE SLEEVELESS BOLERO.

Boleros seem to have caught on after a slight resistance. They are really extraordinarily becoming, and give a lissom



Two shades of kasha and a short length of milanese are the chosen materials for this attractive scheme.

appearance to a figure that is distinctly waisted. A full skirt length will frequently, in these days of abbreviation, yield sufficient for a sleeveless bolero. An example our artist reveals in grey chiffon velvet with full Bishop sleeves of scarlet chiffon, a band of embroidered galon at the hem repeating the contrast. The skirt, if preferred, could be of grey crêpe de Chine.

Contrasting sleeves, like contrasting hems, are a great boon to those who have to make do out of a little, and it is just as well to utilise the vogue while it is with us, not only in contrasting colour, but material.

SKIRT AND JUMPER LENGTHS.

The privilege now obtaining of having contrasting skirts and upper parts is a great concession. And one sees it working out very effectively in tulle and satin, velvet and georgette for evening, and lamé and satin for afternoon gowns. The fact that lamé is as much in vogue for day as evening is worth recognising, as also the fancy for any contrasting bodice. A reflection, this, that at once draws attention to the second frock in the group as a representative example.

Here incontestably are short lengths. The first for the skirt, of copper-coloured velvet, draped up at one side over a simulated underskirt of plissé gold-coloured georgette. This is surmounted by a jumper corsage of gold lamé arranged slightly

blousé over a swathed sash of fancy tissue ribbon. The remnant motive is observed throughout, and the model admirably representative of results that can be obtained under such auspices.

Similar component materials are responsible for the bridge coat held by an attendant maid, gold tissue lapels and cuffs finding a capital foil in the coat itself of burnished copper chiffon velvet.

In connection with bridge and house coats, it is important to draw attention to the delightfully artistic use being made of Chinese mandarin skirts. For some obscure reason these are figuring conspicuously at the sales and, eked out with a little black satin and a dozen or so of small gilt filigree buttons, compose the most charming coatees that combine the essentials of smartness, picturesqueness and serviceableness. Easily got into and out of, they fold up into the smallest compass for packing and seem to go with almost any skirt or gown.

HALF-INCH BELTS.

Any and everything calculated to impart a touch of originality to a jumper is just now eagerly courted. Hence the approval accorded the vogue of belts half an inch in width, or approximately that. These may be of suède, kid or material, and, incidental as they are, immediately catch the eye as a novelty.

Another notable persuasion among the well dressed is that of mingling kasha with milanese for complete jumper suits, an idea that at once suggests short lengths, usually kept in one colour, though that is wholly immaterial. As a text to work upon in this regard, our artist depicts a model effected in two shades of kasha for the skirt, the hem of a deeper tone, possibly helping to eke out a paucity in the length, and reappearing in the narrow belt, front strapping, collar and pocket binds on the milanese jumper. One scents a real remnant in the last mentioned, yet the whole scheme is undeniably smart and of the moment.

A scarf is included, not necessarily of the same material, but eminently desirable when that is possible, but, in any case, this must be of some soft woollen fabric, the ends of which it is amusing to work with a geometrical design in appliqué, a shaded contrast attached by a buttonhole stitch. An example seen and much admired was carried out in very pale beige, the appliqué of shaded Chinese blue, while a heather mixture of mauves and greys is particularly successful incorporated in such a scheme.

L. M. M.

A Saunter Round the Sales

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE'S.

Many years of experience stand at the back of this old-established house in Oxford Street, and few women with an appreciation of sound value ever miss the sales held here. As every department comes under the ban of the blue pencil, it is only possible to relate a few outstanding bargains. Such, for example, is a tea frock composed of rich Lyons velvet trimmed fur at hem, neck and sleeves, an ideal possession for immediate wear that is reduced to 89s. 6d. A *chic* little tea dance frock fashioned of good quality taffetas in a range of plain and *changeant* colours, the full skirt gauged fancifully on to a long close-fitting corsage and ornamented with Oriental trimming, is going at 98s. 6d.

There are some drastic markings down in furs. An admirable instance, one of fifteen model coats, is built of fine quality seal-dyed coney with collar and cuffs of sable-dyed fox. Originally costing anything from 39 to 59 guineas, this, together with the rest, is being disposed of at the one price of 29 guineas.

Lingerie, always an arresting feature in these *salons*, includes many *recherche* garments of crepe de Chine obtainable at cost price. Innumerable temptations prevail in knitted wear, among which will be found a jumper suit of fine woollen yarn with stockinette finish at 29s. 6d. The model hats here, at sweeping reductions, are always well worth securing. And this winter there are some extra special opportunities in shoes. Starting on January 3rd, this sale lasts through the month. An illustrated catalogue can be had on application.

SCOTT'S.

This firm, in pursuance of their usual custom, are clearing out, at 1, Old Bond Street, all the season's surplus stock at 5s. in the pound off marked prices. A simple procedure this that saves trouble all round, as does the cash payment exacted. As the style, quality and value of the velour and felt country hats offered by Scott is so well known, further commendation is superfluous. Everything is up to standard worth and full inspection is invited, and the courteous and intelligent assistance always offered is highly prized.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY'S.

Twelve days only, it is calculated, will suffice to exhaust the surplus stock to be disposed of at Wigmore Street. The opening date is January 10th. As a means to this end the reductions are ruthless and quite irrespective of original value, as take the case of a smart tweed jumper suit well worth the initial 8½ guineas now obtainable at 98s. 6d.

In coats and evening wraps there are many sensational bargains, chiffon velvet cloaks, lined satin, being reduced from 6½ guineas to 89s. 6d., smart serviceable tweed coats dropping from 8½ guineas to 98s. 6d., a further range of West of England hand-woven tweeds, warmly lined throughout, completed by sable-dyed fur collars, being similarly treated. Weatherproof suede coats carry the specially tempting sale price of £5 18s. 6d.

Among the first to recognise the vogue of the new dancing shorts, Debenhams have a season's surplus stock to clear made of crepe de Chine daintily trimmed at 21s. 9d, a few of artificial silk going at 7s. 6d.

Crepe de Chine nightdresses, hand-made, hand-embroidered and trimmed, lace, are not to be picked up every day for 29s. 6d. Pyjamas after an exclusive design in crepe de Chine and washing satin are well worth securing at 49s. 6d.

It will be necessary to be early on the scenes to secure one of the very smart teagown models, all marked down to the one price of £5, as also the slightly shop-tossed tea frocks at 29s. 6d. These will sell as the proverbial hot cakes, and so will boudoir caps at 5s.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S WINTER SALE

COMMENCES
MONDAY, JAN. 3rd,
AND CONTINUES FOR
FOUR WEEKS



20 TWO-PIECE COSTUMES in various materials and designs, of which sketch with dress of charmelaine with finely tucked skirt and front of crepe de Chine, and coat in velour to tone, finished with moleskin collar and pleats at sides, is a typical example. In a few good colours. Usual Prices, 17½ to 19½ Gns.

Sale Price 14½ Gns.

50 FRENCH MODELS AND COPIES, of which sketch is a typical example, of good quality georgette in conjunction with metal lace, possessing the pleated underslip and lace overdress. In several colours, also black.

Reduced to 12½ Gns.

MATRON'S MILANESE DRESS (as sketch), specially designed for a full figure, on graceful lines, from beautiful quality material, finished with fur collar. In navy, burgundy, black, bottle, nigger, sapphire, mole, silver, purple and fawn.

Usual Price 21 Gns.
Sale Price 12 Gns.



USEFUL STRAW HAT in silk hemp trimmed and underlined with satin ribbon. In beige, black, bois de rose, brown, navy and mulberry.

Sale Price - - 45/-

DISTINCTIVE LOUNGE COAT (as sketch) made in brocade velvet with fur collar and finished deep fringe to match or tone. In black and beautiful colourings. Usual Price, 6½ Gns.

Sale Price - - 98/6



Grey or Fawn Real LIZARD SKIN SHOES, 1 bar L.XV heel (as sketch). Ordinary Price, 59/6

Sale Price - 50/-

REMNANT DAY—THURSDAY

Sale Catalogue post free. Goods cannot be sent on approval during the Sale.

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IN THE HAPPY NEW YEAR

IN the early days of the New Year, when these words are read, gifts and gaieties, good wishes and kind looks will be everywhere for most of us, and their influence must surely be to soften every heart in sympathy with those less fortunate. Half the friends to whom we give presents at this season, value them for the affection and remembrance to which their arrival testifies, but there are thousands to whom the material value of a gift is nearly as important as the knowledge that in a world of luckier men and women their needs and sorrows are not forgotten.

"SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

We cannot all visit the sick in person; it would probably be a very great discomfort for them if even the larger part of the well tried to do it—but the true point of visiting is to see that their comfort—in both physical and mental senses—and their cure, where that is possible, are provided for. The hospitals, those great rafts of succour on which the sick and maimed are floated above the waters of misery, are urgently in need of help. As it is, the staffs of almost all of them heroically give up their scanty leisure to beg for means to continue their work. We would especially recommend the claims of the East London Hospital for Children (Shadwell, E.1), where, during the next fortnight, funds and materials for seasonable treats for little patients from a sadly dark district are needed; for the Royal Northern Hospital (Holloway, N.7), that many men and women from poverty-stricken streets may achieve permanent health and so know many happy New Years, instead of a maimed and dreary life; for the Cancer Hospital (Fulham Road, S.W.3), where the treatment of this most terrible scourge is given absolutely free and invaluable work is being done by the Research Institute; for the North West London General Hospital (Hampstead, N.W.1), which is the London Temperance Hospital, and so economically run that you can support it yourself for a whole twenty minutes by sending a single pound note.

FOR CHILDREN.

Any charity by which childhood benefits is acknowledged by most of us to have an especial claim, and in this connection the fine work of the City of London Maternity Hospital (102, City Road), where a fair start in life is annually given to hundreds of babies and proper care to their mothers, is particularly stressed. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Leicester Square, W.C.2), with its fine record as standing between child life and suffering, is another institution in need of assistance and well deserving of it, as is also The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship (164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2), where a thousand homeless boys and girls are always in training to become fine citizens of Empire.

IN SILENCE AND DARKNESS.

The claims of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, (413, Oxford Street, W.1), can need little endorsement from those who have even the faintest conception of what it must mean to be shut away in the perpetual loneliness of the deaf and dumb. St. Dunstan's (Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1), as caring not only for blinded

men, but for men whose loss of the greatest of the senses was suffered in the common cause of the war, has an especial claim, never to be forgotten or ignored while their generation lasts. Moreover, St. Dunstan's is the *beau ideal* of helpful associations, the most personal in its interest the most untiring—for it abandons no one of its many sons while he lives—the most progressive, for even this year wireless sets have been provided and the shouldering of the liability for employer's contribution has been undertaken in order to enable St. Dunstaners to avail themselves of the provisions of the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions Act. Orders for the work of St. Dunstaners are much desired. For blind women, The Barclay Workshops (20 and 21, Crawford Street, Baker Street, W.1), provide materials and training in weaving, knitting and similar employments. Here the help most appreciated is orders for the goods, lovely in colour and texture, described in an illustrated catalogue, which will be sent to readers of COUNTRY LIFE. A most deserving charity.

THE POOR.

The Church Army (55, Bryanston Street, W.1), has for many years now brought good cheer into hundreds of poverty-stricken homes. £5 entertains sixty old poor folk or children at dinner and a New Year's party of one's own, arranged in that fashion, might be a happy thank offering for our Christmas luxuries. The Field Lane Institution (Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1), which distributes food to between 800 and 1,000 homeless men and women, is hoping to give New Year treats to a large number of poor children in the back streets and slums of East London, and here help will be very greatly appreciated.

FOR THOSE AT SEA.

By sea come half our necessities and most of our luxuries, and the best return we can make to the seamen whose risky trade it is to carry them to our shores, is a subscription to the funds of that truly British creation the National Lifeboat Institution (22, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2).

KEEP A DIARY.

A New Year resolution well worth making is that of keeping a diary, and it is one capable of a variety of expressions. Among the diaries, excellently printed and bound, offered by Messrs. Charles Letts, and to be obtained from stationers and booksellers throughout the world (with editions giving special information for Canada, Australia, South Africa and India), are office diaries, fast-bound self-opening pocket diaries, refillable case diaries, wireless, schoolboys', schoolgirls', Boy Scouts', Girl Guides', business men's, R. H. S. gardeners', cyclists', housewives', sportsmen's, A.A. motorists', country life, children's and engineers' diaries. In fact, every type of man and woman or young person will find a book arranged for him or her for the keeping of just such records as will be most interesting. All sorts of clever calendars, such as the fascinating "Magnet" which marks the day, notebooks, household wants indicators and so forth, are also included among the productions of this well known firm.

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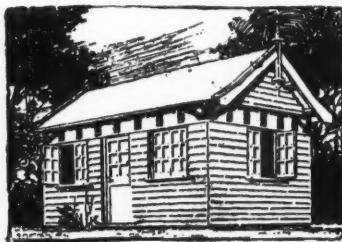
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MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for these columns are accepted AT THE RATE OF 3d. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

General Announcements.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools; no solids; no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable. — WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

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No. 1563.

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